

HISTORY OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Tracy Hollingsworth

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by

Tracy Hollingsworth

Glade House



Coral Gables

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By

Tracy Hollingsworth

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F O R E W O R D

Men and women make history — yet in the making, in the course of human events, closeness to their daily activities belittles accomplishments or adversities, and it is not until Father Time has mellowed these events that they stand out in bold relief, to become legends, or be duly recorded as a matter of history

In preparing this History of Dade County, Florida, no effort has been spared in searching available archives for statistics recording the earliest known settlement of this section, and in registering each epoch occurring in the life of the community down to 1949.

Realizing that legends, personal stories without complete verification, political animosities, or biased statements have no place in historical facts pertaining to a community except as to cause and effect, the Biographer has carefully deleted such reference. It is hoped that our efforts to perpetuate the History of Dade County and its respective communities will serve the purpose for which it has been prepared and dedicated.

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Location of early Jesuit Missions in Florida, reproduced from authentic records as shown by Father Michael Kinney, S. J., in his "Romance of the Floridas."

CHAPTER I

Authenticity Is The First Prerequisite of a Historian

THE FIRST WHITE MAN to traverse south Florida, and what is now Dade County, of whom we have a definite record, was Escalante de Fontenada, the sole survivor of a Spanish Galleon, wrecked on the Florida Keys, about 1545. This Spanish nobleman was rescued by the Tekesta Indians; a branch of the Calusa Federation, of which Calos was chief. De Fontenada was held in virtual slavery for seventeen years, although permitted to roam at will throughout the territory controlled by the Federation.

That some other adventurer made earlier voyages to this coast, is shown by the Alberto Cantino map under date of 1502, and which guided most of the future adventurers to Florida. Alberto Cantino was a Portuguese sailor of note, but according to all available records, he merely scouted the Atlantic coast line in search of an open passage to the East Indies, and returning home, issued a map of this section.

It is true that Sebastian Cabot, accompanied by a priest from Bristol, England, reached this section in 1497, but there is a doubtful claim that Amerigo Vespucci coasted along the Gulf and Atlantic littoral the same year. The first definite knowledge we have of the real discovery of Florida and its naming, is when Juan Ponce de Leon, employed Anton de Alimones of Palos, Spain, the experienced pilot of Christopher Columbus' earlier voyages, to bring his ships through the Bahama channel in search of the Island of Bimini, and its mythical medicinal waters. Ponce de Leon sighted the Florida mainland on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513, near the mouth of the St. Johns river, and proclaimed the land "Florida."

Not satisfied with his discovery, he re-embarked and coasted southward, landing near St. Augustine for fresh

water. Again putting to sea, he encountered the Gulf Stream, and was forced by storms to land near Cape Canaveral, where he repulsed a fierce attack by Indians. This reception caused him to again set sail to the southward, where he discovered an island which he named Santa Marta. (Just where this Island is located has not been definitely fixed.)

From Santa Marta Island he coasted through the Florida reefs, which he christened Los Martyres. There is no doubt that Ponce de Leon, in hugging the Florida shore line as closely as possible in order to escape the Gulf Stream, came within a few miles of what is now Miami-Beach, and it may be possible that one of the islands forming Biscayne Bay may be the Santa Marta he mentions.

Father Michael Kinney, S. J., in his "Romance of the Floridas," based upon the establishment of various Jesuit Missions in America, states that "The formal landing of Ponce de Leon on the shores of Florida in 1513 is the first for which history can vouch." Yet this author mentions the Alberto Cantino map of the Florida shore line, issued in Spain and Portugal in 1502, and used by all sailors at that time.

Further evidence that Spanish ships visited Florida before Ponce de Leon is contained in a report of the Spanish Council of the Indies to the King of Spain, in 1565, which states that from 1510 to 1565 Spanish fleets, as well as ships, "had gone divers times to occupy Florida." (This seems to be a contradiction to the discovery of Florida and its naming by Ponce de Leon in 1513).

An extract from the memoirs of Escalante de Fontenada entitled "Un Epitome de la memoria de las Coasas y Indios de la Florida, por Hernando de Escalante y Fontenada," declares that the main village of the Tequesta Indians

was located at the upper end of what is now Biscayne Bay and there lived Tequesta, chief of this branch of the Calusa Federation.

"Calos, chief of the Calusa tribe, maintained his village on the west coast near the upper end of the Calusahatchee River. These Indians possessed neither silver nor gold. They wore a sort of delantel (apron) for the women, and the dress of the male consists of woven palm leaves. Their food was fish, turtles, snails, tunny fish and whales which abound in this region. Some of them eat wolf fish (Barracuda), but this is not a common thing, owing to this being a food only for the chiefs."

De Fontenada also writes of "that portion where the sun sets," and in another part of his memoirs says, "from the East can only succor come." His description of "the West," and its contributing analysis, is believed to have been on the west coast of Florida and Lake Okeechobee, which he describes as being named "Lake Mayaimi" by the Calusa Indians.

Many historians disagree with the origin of the name "Miami," but de Fontenada, in describing Lake Mayaimi, says "At the head of many islands lies a lake called 'Mayaimi,' which is of enormous extent. Its waters drain into the East and into the West, and to the South, where there is much tall grass with small islands, and into Rio de la Mayaimi, which empties into a lagoon which I named Laguna del Espiritu Sanctu." (Laguna del Espiritu Sanctu has two meanings. One being the Lagoon of the Spirit of Courage and one being the Lagoon of the Heavenly Spirit. I prefer the first interpretation, as it is to be noted that there were eight safe harbors discovered by Spanish adventurers later, which were named from the Spirit of the Holy Ghost and were located from Virginia to Texas.)

This lonely Spaniard, waiting and praying for rescue, a slave of the fierce Indians inhabiting southeastern Florida, stands at the mouth of the Miami River, and raising his hands to Heaven, prays

for courage until his rescuers should come.

There is no concrete evidence available as to the name of the ship on which de Fontenada sailed to Florida and which was wrecked on the Florida reefs, but that he was familiar with the ambition of Ponce de Leon to find the Fountain of Youth is shown in his memoirs where he says "My search for gold and the Fountain of Youth were of no profit. No gold was discovered, and although I bathed in every pool and spring, I could not stop the onward march of age."

Father Michael Kinney, S. J., in his "Romance of the Floridas," states that Ponce de Leon's search for the Fountain of Youth in Florida was a myth, but that he expected to find it in Bimini. This is another controversial matter.

When Pedro Menendez de Aviles, conqueror of the French at Fort Caroline, near Jacksonville, and builder of the first fort at St. Augustine, started southward in search of the survivors of the ill-fated French fleet sent to drive him from Florida, he contacted a tribe of Indians near Cape Canavareal, known as the Ays or Ais.

The Indians told Menendez that the French were across the river and were building ships in which to make their escape. On a promise of conducting them safely back to Fort Caroline, the French crossed the river and, as they came ten at a time, Menendez had them executed. This was one of the worst "blots" on the early history of white settlement in Florida.

The Chief of the Ais was deeply impressed with the Spaniards and conducted Menendez to the village of Tequesta where he met Chief Tequesta of the Tequesta tribe of the Calusa Federation. Menendez states his party was "well received by the Indians."

Returning to St. Augustine, Menendez refitted his vessels and embarked on a voyage of exploration down the east coast, through the Florida Keys and up the west coast to near Tampa Bay, following the route of Ponce de Leon.

During his visit on the west coast, Menendez advises that he liberated a large number of Spaniards who had been held in captivity by the Calusa Indians.

Turning back towards his base at St. Augustine in 1567, Menendez landed at the village of Tequesta (now Miami), and erected a block house, leaving a garrison of thirty soldiers, with Brother Villarel as religious instructor to the natives. He, however, changed his mind about returning to St. Augustine, but set sail for Havana instead, taking with him the brother of Chief Tequesta and two sub-chiefs, who were to accompany him to Spain for religious training.

On Passion Sunday, 1568, Brother Villarel abandoned the fort at Tequesta and, with eighteen soldiers, left for St. Augustine but later returned to the village. Relations with the Indians, were most amicable, the Priest writes, until an uncle of the Chief was killed, accidentally, by the Spaniards. The Indians, in retaliation, burned their huts and supplies, and retired into the Everglades. Returning later they attacked the small garrison and with great difficulty the surviving Spaniards escaped to make their way back to St. Augustine.

Persistence marked the attempted occupation of Florida by these early Spaniards. On November 18, 1568, the Vice-Provincial and Father Sedano left Havana, Cuba, for Tequesta, where they intended to make a point of embarkation from Havana and a port of call for ships on the way to Spain. Records show that within this short period of time the Indians had lost their former enmity and received the Spaniards with much friendliness.

Father Sedano writes that the Tequesta Indians know no God, but worshipped the devil. This marked the establishing of the first white settlement in Dade County, when the Jesuits erected their Mission at Tequesta.*

In writing of his experiences, Father Sedano states that "the brother of Tek-

esta who had been taken to Spain by Menendez, and later thought to have died of the plague, returned to Tequesta and his reappearance renewed the friendship of the natives for the Spaniards.

Later on that year Governor Menendez of Cuba sent Father Alamo to Tequesta and removed the other fathers to what is now Georgia. It is quoted in Jesuit history that "Brother Pedro Ruiz, sent to Tequesta, was able to start work at once in teaching the Indians, as he had got a fair knowledge of their language from Brother Baez who was familiar with the Timuquan tongue." This would imply a close relationship between the Tekestan and the Timuquan, which does not accord with philological findings of most Indian ethnologists. But fact is stronger than theory.

After abandoning the Jesuit Mission at Tequesta, there seems to be only one mention made of this section of Florida for over 130 years and this was in 1699 when a small book was published in Philadelphia by Dickinson entitled, "God's Protecting Providence, Man's Surest Help and Defense, in time of Greatest Difficulty and Most Imminent Danger; Evidenced in the Remarkable Deliverance of Divers Persons from the Devouring waves of the sea, amongst which they suffered Ship-wreck, and also from the More Cruelly Devouring Jaws of the Inhumane Cannibals of South Florida, Faithfully related by one of the persons therein."

Statements contained in the book relating to the inhuman treatment of the Indians is questioned by several historians. Judson, in his "Florida, Past and Present," states that "Dickinson and his party were kindly treated by the Indians and passed on from one tribe to another until they reached a haven in Virginia." We have every evidence that the Indians of de Fontenada's time, and later in 1743, were guilty of sacrificing humans on the altar, and even de Fontenada says they "were cannibalistically inclined."

Now we are forced to literally jump another 43 years to 1743, for any further reference to this section, when the Jesuits

*The name Tequesta, Tekesta and Tegesta is used.

again decided to Christianize the Indians of this section. According to Father F. X. Alegre, in his "History of the Company of Jesus," "The opportunity seemed to have arrived in 1743 to make another attempt. There are a range of islets called the Martyres, inhabited by roaming idolators who live on fish and wild fruits and who, though hostile to the English, are friendly to the Spanish, having inherited a reverend regard for the early Jesuit Fathers from their Calusa and Tekesta ancestors."

(We must assume by this that the Tekesta and Calusa Indians disintegrated as a Federation and within the 175-year period from the first attempt to establish Missions among them, to have formed entirely different tribes with different customs). The Author.

"In 1743 Governor Gomez y Horcasitas sent Fathers Aalana and Monaca to the Florida Keys and because of a storm they put in at Cayo de Huesos (Key of Bones now Key West-, and later sailed up the coast to where the Rio de Ratones (the Miami River), disemboged. (Note: This is the first time we can find the name of the Miami River, so called; it means the River of Rats). There on lower Bay Biscaino, they landed not far from the scene of their brethren's labors at Tegesta, almost two centuries before."

(Note: According to Jesuit history this Mission was not built on Maticumbe Key, but somewhere around Coconut Grove, and was named San Ignacio).

"Upon reaching shore, they were met by a Spaniard who told them the Indians had gone to visit the Santaluces, who were about to sacrifice a child on the altar of conciliation, having made peace with that tribe, and this was the usual custom. The Fathers at once dispatched a canoe with urgent messages to stop the atrocity and the messengers arrived in time to have the Indians abandon their cruelty. On July 3, 1743, the Fathers visited the caciques (chiefs) of the Miamias, Santaluces, Mayacas and other tribes. (Note: this is the first reference that we can find where the tribes of the Miamias, Santaluces or Mayacas are

mentioned).

"The Fathers with the aid of the soldiers, built a triangular 'presidio,' or block house of logs, mortar and coral stone, which made an admirable fort and mission, and later Father Alana was sent to Havana to request Governor Horcasitas for an increase of the garrison. However, the governor did not deem it necessary, and later the mission and fort were abandoned."

Karl Squires, prominent ethnologist in Miami, who has contributed much towards aboriginal history in this section, says:

"From de Fontenada we learn that the main town of the Tequesta nation was near the upper end of what we call Biscayne Bay. Here lived the Chief, Tequesta, and although we have no accurate information of the exact site, the very large crescent-shaped village site and burial mound on the eastern shore of Biscayne Bay, just north of Miami Beach is the probable location. All that remains of this once populous people are the mounds which mark the location of these villages."

These mounds are scattered along eastern Dade County, and even into the Everglades. The following sites show location of towns of family groups:

Honey Hill section, New Broward County, 2 sites; Madden Hammock in Everglades near Opalocka, Arch Creek, Fulford, Little River, upper end of Miami Beach, Royal Palm Hotel grounds, Brickell Point, Flamingo Hammock, Cutler Hammock, Biscayne or Virginia Key, Sands Key and Elliott's Key.

Besides these rather important spots along the eastern shore of Dade County, a number of hammocks back in the glades were inhabited at least by small groups, as evidence remains of both habitation and burial sites.

Lopez de Velasco, another Spaniard, wrote regarding Tekesta: "The Indians of Tekesta have a custom when the cacique (pronounced cassekey) dies, of disjoining the body and taking out the largest bones. These are placed in a large box and carried to the home of

the cacique where every Indian from the village goes to see and adore them, believing them to be their gods.

In winter all Indians go out to sea in canoes to hunt for sea cows. One Indian carries three stakes fastened to his girdle and a rope on his arm. When he discovers a sea cow he throws his rope around its neck, and as the animal sinks, the Indian drives a stake through one of its nostrils, and no matter how much it may dive, the Indian never loses it because he goes on its back. After it has been killed, they cut open its head and, taking out the two largest bones, place them with the bodies of their dead and worship them.

Another custom, according to Velasco, was the sacrifice of humans. Every time the son of a cacique died, each neighbor sacrificed a son or daughter who had accompanied the dead body of the chief's son. When the cacique died, every servant of his or her house was put to death.

The Tekesta seem to have had little use of stone weapons or implements. Recent excavations, however, at some of the village sites have revealed arrow and spear points cut out of deer bone. The lips of the large conchs (*Strombus Gigas*), were worked into excellent chisels, axes, scrapers and tomahawks. Another large conch (*Fulgar perversum*) made excellent grubbing hoes and clubs, which were fastened on wooden handles.

Sharks teeth, bits of stone and small shells were drilled to be used as necklaces and other ornaments. Fishing barbs and points were made from stingaree tails and sailfish beaks.

The Tekesta traveled in large canoes, dug out of logs and shaped and fashioned by fire. At their annual "Black Drink" ceremonies, the chiefs and medicine men used a special drinking cup made by cutting out the entire interior of large conch shells. The common people were not permitted to participate in these ceremonies. Only a half dozen of these special cups have been unearthed, two of which are in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, and four are in the

collection of Karl Squires, of Miami.

One of the most interesting Indian mounds discovered in Dade County is that one just northwest of Opa-Locka, and surrounded by deep muck of the Everglades. It is of sand and about 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, and rises 20 feet or more above the surrounding sawgrass. This mound, now known as Madden's Hammock, is covered with a thick tropical growth, and on top the Seminoles later held their Green Corn Dance, but was abandoned when roads were built into that section.

Mr. Squires states that his investigations show that the inhabitation of Dade County by the Tekesta was in the Columbian or pre-Columbian period, and that at the time of the arrival of the Spaniard, they were already a decadent and dying race, and when Seminoles finally moved into this section, the Tekesta had entirely vanished.

How long the Tekesta nation inhabited upper Biscayne Bay, and from whence they came, is unknown. De Fontenada says their customs were different from the Timuquans of the North.

In his search for pre-historic people of this section, Karl Squires says, "Excavations show there were at least two distinct prehistoric races on the lower east coast of Florida, the first of which, from examinations of skeletal materials and artifacts, appears to have been a more intelligent race, and to have a higher culture than the Tekesta. This earlier race must have lived here a very long time ago, for their remains are found as much as three feet or more below tide water in sand which has already partly turned to stone. Their habitation sites show a similar depth.

The present subsidence of Florida is going on at the rate of one inch every hundred years, and it is at this rate that scientists calculate the age of early man in various parts of the country. Assuming this to be correct, and assuming that the first inhabitants pitched their camps at least a foot above tide water, it is safe to say that Florida was populated at least 5,000 years ago.

CHAPTER II

The Fate of Jean Ribault • 1565

ALTHOUGH THE MASSACRE of Admiral Jean Ribault and his company who were wrecked on the east coast of Florida, in what is now Dade County, is given by both French and Spanish chroniclers, they differ but slightly in detail.

Both Ribault and Pedro Menendez, in 1565, had established forts in what is now Duval County. The Spaniard Menendez forced the Frenchman Ribault and his company to sea, and during their voyage south, encountered a storm and were shipwrecked.

While attempting to build another vessel in which to return to Fort Caroline, Menendez received word from Indians that a large party of men were stranded to the southward.

Le Moyne gives an account which he received from a sailor of Dieppe, who was stabbed and left for dead beneath a pile of bodies and after nightfall succeeded in extricating himself from the dead mass and crawled away in the darkness. Some friendly Indians found and cared for him and long afterwards he reached France to tell his story.

The best Spanish account of the slaughter is from the pen of Consolo Solis de Meras, a priest and brother-in-law of Pedro Menendez who was present and boldly gives in detail his account of the slaughter. (The account of this has already been covered).

Meras further states that "Menendez continued to explore the country to the south, and arrived on November 4 at an Indian village called Ays from the tribe of that name, where he left part of his company, and in the middle of November sailed with two of his boats for Havana, taking some of the Frenchmen with him."

(According to Meras, the village of

Ays or Ais was near the present site of Miami; however, other chroniclers give the Ais village as being further north, although in what is now Dade County.—*Author's note*).

Solis de Meras in his memoirs states that Menendez attempted to return to San Mateo, present site of Mayport, near Jacksonville, in 1567, by way of the "Lagoon of Mayuir," (Lake Okeechobee), in which the San Mateo River, now the St. Johns, was supposed to take its rise. The attempt failed, as did another sent from Fort San Mateo up the river during the same month.

The various names given to Lake Okeechobee by the early contemporaries from 1545 to 1700 causes a question to arise, viz., did de Fontenada in his wanderings actually look across Lake Okeechobee—which he called Lagoon de Mayaimi, according to some historians. If so, the name was essentially an Indian name.

The second question is: If Menendez visited this same lake within the same year and found it called "Lagoon de Mayuir," which is also an Indian name, which is correct?

The interpretation of the author is that Menendez, in all probability, did not go further south than Lake George, as it is now called.

(It is not for a chronicler to question historical facts, as they are written in original manuscripts, but as the real history of this section of Florida has been garbled so often I felt it necessary to bring out these various questionable points and not to come to a definite conclusion).

The original map of Le Moyne shows two lakes, as previously explained, yet

the contour of Florida was misshapen, showing his lack of real knowledge. Later maps issued by the Jesuit Fathers do not show any waterway connection between what is now Lake George and Lake Okeechobee. It is therefore possible that Menendez discovered Lake George to be called "Lagoon de Mayuir," and de Fontenada found Lake Okeecho-bee to be called "Lagoon de la May-aima." (All the territory including Lake Okeechobee, and smaller lakes to the north, were within the original boundaries of Dade County. It would be impossible to divorce the history of Dade County from the part of the history of Florida pertaining to the early Spanish, French and English occupation).

Pedro Menendez remained in Havana until February 10, 1566. when with several ships and five hundred men he set sail for Florida, but did not reach St. Augustine until March 20, having explored the southwest coast of the Florida peninsula and landed near what is now Miami Beach.

Following his explorations, he sent five ships back to Havana and proceeded to St. Augustine, where he found affairs in a deplorable condition, the soldiers having mutinied.

A frigate arriving at Fort San Mateo with supplies had been seized by the mutineers, who prepared to leave for the West Indies. Before they sailed, however, Menendez opened negotiations with them, endeavoring to persuade them to remain. Thirty-five of the number decided to return, but were stripped of their clothing and valuables by the mutineers and put ashore a few miles below the fort.

The spot was close to an Indian village, where lived the chief of the Timucuans, neighbors of the Ais. These Indians had been friendly with the French, but hated the Spanish, who had treated them cruelly. No sooner had the thirty-five

men landed than they were set upon by the Indians and killed. The rest of the mutineers sailed away.

Menendez suffered many ups and downs in endeavoring to supervise or govern the forts of San Mateo, San Augustine, and Santo Elena during these following months, but in August, 1566, he made his first trip of exploration up the St. Johns, or San Mateo River. Meras, giving an account, says, "With three brigantines, one hundred soldiers and some sailors, he ascended the river for fifty leagues (the old Spanish league was about 2.63 miles, so evidently he proceeded about one hundred and fifty miles, or somewhere near Lake George).

"On his way he stopped and visited the chiefs of the villages along the river. He wished to make friends with the Indians, and also to ascertain if there was an outlet by way of water to the ocean to the west, which he had previously visited.

He found the tide rose and fell for a distance of forty leagues, and the farther he went into the interior the more unfriendly the Indians became. On account of shortage of supplies he was forced to return to San Mateo.

Menendez, leaving what he considered a sufficient garrison at the three forts, sailed during the latter part of 1566 for the West Indies, where until 1567 he was "chasing corsairs." There is no record of his exploits, except that in March, 1567, in attempting to return to San Mateo, he sailed to the west coast, believing still that there was a river there connecting with the "Lagoon de la Mayuir."

In April Menendez returned to San Mateo, where he found the Saturiba, chief of the Timucuans, was mustering a force of warriors to attack the fort. Villarioel, the Alcaide of the fort, had captured Emoloa, a son of the chief, with fifteen other Indians, and held them

in chains at the fort.

Saturiba had killed all the cattle of the Spaniards. Menendez set one of the Indians free with a message to the chief asking that they meet at the mouth of the river for a pow-wow. The chief said he would do so if the Spaniard would bring his prisoners with him, as he (Saturiba) wished to see them.

Menendez compromised by taking the chief's son and six other Indians. The chief was waiting near the shore at the mouth of the river, and Menendez released one Indian with the message that if the chief could come down the shore under pledge that he would not be molested.

As both Indian and Spaniard soon discovered, both were trying to ambush the other. The plan did not work, and Menendez took his prisoners aboard his brigantine and sent word to the chief that henceforth he was his enemy. The Indians called the Spaniards "hens and cowards" for not landing and fighting.

Now that the historiographer is faced with the situation of depending upon the memoirs of Escalante de Fontenada, a somewhat garbled account of the visit of Juan Ponce de Leon, and the Spanish and French versions of the early settlement of Fort Caroline at Jacksonville and at St. Augustine for supposedly authentic information, we find these early Jesuit Fathers seem to have left the only definite accounts of Spanish or French activities in this section of Florida.

This situation is most natural, since it is common knowledge that, with very few exceptions, the only persons in the fifteenth and sixteenth century capable of reading and writing were the Ecclesiastics; therefore a large portion of our so-called history of the early settlement of Florida and the United States is based upon legends handed down through the many years, and enlarged upon by historical novelists.

Further evidence of the lack of knowledge of southern Florida is shown in the Leonardo da Vinci Mappamonde (Map of the World) published in Italy in the sixteenth century. It shows Florida as a large island in a vast ocean that swells to China. Succeeding map-makers copied some of the errors of the earlier ones.

One map of the year 1760, made in France, represents Florida as a wedge-shaped country, dotted with mountain peaks and extending almost to the Florida Keys, in spite of the report de Fontenada made concerning the topography of the country upon his return to Spain, which showed this section as being very flat and filled with small islands, tall grass, and much water.

George R. Fairbanks, in his *History of Florida*, 1842, says, "From Indian River to Cape Florida there is but one site suitable for a town combining the exquisite advantage of proximity to the ocean and a communication with the interior of the country. The banks of the Miami River present this eligible spot, affording a safe and convenient harbor of easy access, and from whence vessels may always depart without delay."

It is also stated that "the aboriginal inhabitants of Florida were the Miccosukee and Timuqua Indians, of Mayan stock." Then Nevin O. Winter, in his "Florida, the Land of Enchantment," advises that the tribe of Creeks, or Seminoles, who migrated to Florida in 1809, became amalgamated with the Miccosukees. (This tribe of Seminoles should not be confused with the first migration to Florida in 1750).

Although the above does not particularly apply to Dade County, it plainly shows that former chroniclers took no cognizance of the fact that there were originally other important tribes of Indians in Florida.

Even Dr. William Bertram, celebrated

botanist of England, sent to Florida by the King of England in 1771, just twenty-one years after the first migration of the Seminoles into the state, fails to mention any other tribes, but declares "The Seminoles present the picture of perfect happiness."

Further evidence of the lack of available research facilities is proved by the statement of Fairbanks in his "History of Florida, 1842," that "The name of Miami is from the Miccosukee tongue, spelled 'May-Yama' and meaning 'Yama' or 'Dawn' that drives from the heavens the far-shooting arrows of light."

The name "Miami" or "Mayaimi" could not have been Miccosukee if it was found to be Calusa by de Fontenada, as the Miccosukee Federation occupied the midwestern portion of Florida, the Timuquans the northeastern section, and the Calusa Federation the entire southern and southeastern section, and had nothing in common.

Fairbanks also states that Biscayne Bay is derived from the Miccosukee tongue, and was pronounced "Bis-chi-ya-no," meaning "the favorite path of the rising moon." All of which is very pretty, but no such name was found for this bay by Menendez or de Fontenada when they visited it.

When settlers began to seek land grants in this section their description was explained as "On or near Key Biscayaino," which is a pure Spanish word, probably derived from the Bay of Biscay. De Fontenada named it "Laguna del Esperitu Sanctu," and the Miami River was found by the Jesuit Fathers in 1743 to be called the "River of Rats."

In 1922, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institute, advanced the opinion that Florida's only pre-historic man was the Indian, and he stated that "As a matter of fact, we have no human remains from Florida, or other parts of North America or South America, that

would conscientiously be accepted as representing man of antiquity beyond a few thousand years at most, and of other than the Indian type; nor are there apparent any indications that anything much older may in these parts be discovered." (See Ales Hrdlicka's "The Anthropology of Florida," published by Florida Historical Society, 1922, Page 68).

(Since 1922 Karl Squires, working in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institute and through a 1935 act of the Florida Legislature, has been carefully conducting further investigations as to the original inhabitants of Florida, and especially the Dade County area).

In his description of the Indians along the Florida east coast, which includes the Ais and Tekesta of the Calusa Federation, Jacques Le Moyne, the French chronicler, a fugitive from the Spanish conquerors, states that "As a head-dress they wore long feathers over the middle of the forehead, with the tail of an animal attached to their top-knot and hanging down their backs, and a palm leaf hat was the fashion of the women.

"The houses were built of wood, fitly and closely set up and covered with reeds, the most part often the fashion of a pavilion." La Chalieux, another writer, describes them as "of a round shape and in a style almost like a pigeon house, the foundation of the main structure being of great trees, covered over with palmetto leaves. The chief's dwelling was in the center of the village and built partially underground on account of the heat of the sun."

In their worship the sun and moon were the principal objects of adoration, particularly the sun. Le Moyne, in writing of the Ais and Timuquans, says, "The subjects of the Chief Outina were accustomed every year, at the end of February, to take the skin of the largest stag deer they could get, keeping the horns on it; to stuff it full of all the

choicest sorts of roots that grew among them, and to hang long garlands of the best fruits on the horns, neck and other parts of the body. Thus decorated, they carried it, with music and songs, to a large and splendid place, where they set it upon a very high tree, with the head and breast towards the sunrise. They then

offered prayers to the sun***the chief and his sorcerer stood nearest the tree and offered the prayer; the common people stood at a distance and made responses. This ceremony was repeated annually." (Bulletin 73, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute.)

CHAPTER III

English Occupation • 1753-1784

¶ IN 1759 FERDINAND VI, KING OF SPAIN, after having effected a treaty with England in 1748 regarding the colonies of these nations in the New World, died, and Charles, his brother, and successor, joined France in her war against England, called in American history the French and Indian War. In 1762 Havana, Cuba, fell into the hands of the English, and Spanish Florida was cut off from its territorial government and source of supplies.

Spain looked upon Cuba as its greatest "jewel" in the New World, and regarded Florida as of small value; therefore an exchange was effected between England and Spain, and under the Treaty of Paris, November 3, 1762, ratified February 10, 1763, East and West Florida were ceded to England in return for Cuba. After one hundred and ninety-eight years Dade territory passed from Spanish rule.

October 8, 1763, King George III of England divided Florida into East and West Florida. East Florida included all the territory south of the St. Mary's River and extended west to the Gulf of Mexico and Appalachicola River.

Now we lead up to the ultimate settlement of Dade County territory by the early English pioneers. King George granted by proclamation* "Without fee or reward to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for same, the following quantities of land subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit rents as other lands are subject to in the province in which they are granted, and also subject to the same conditions and cultivations and improvements. To exery person having the rank of a field officer, 5,000 acres; captain, 3,000 acres; subaltern or staff officer,

2,000 acres; non-commissioned officers 200 acres; private, 50 acres."

In the same proclamation the King admonished the Governor and his subjects to faithfully protect the rights of the Indians not to invade their hunting grounds. In 1763 General James Grant was appointed the first English Governor and endeavored to draw the old inhabitants together in a bond of mutual understanding, but failing, proceeded to replace them with English people. He extolled the productiveness of the soils, and along the Florida east coast English settlers began to locate, although very little was known of this section, the early Spaniards having sailed for Cuba and some to the "Key of Bones" (Key West).

In 1771 Governor Grant had retired from office, and in 1744 Governor Patrick Tonyn arrived from England to assume the government of East Florida.

An incident which may be of possible importance to Miami occurred when William Bartram, noted English botanist (previously mentioned), entered East Florida from the north. He stated that "A Mr. Eagan brought me to Fort George Island in a handsome pleasure boat manned by four stout negro slaves. . . Mr. Eagan, after procuring a neat little sailboat for me at a large indigo plantation, and for which I paid three guineas, departed for St. Augustine, which is on the seacoast*."

(Editor's note: The Eagan family were among the early settlers of the Miami area.)

With the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1776, and the subsequent fighting southward, many Tories fled to Florida from Savannah and Charleston, and when, in 1783, the American colonies gained their independence, Florida

*Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, by William Bartram, London, 1792.

*Annual Register. J. Dodsley, London, 1768.

was left an isolated colony. Spain and England began again the game of chess with Florida, and shortly thereafter Florida was traded to Spain for the Bahamas.

English settlers in Florida, under the new treaty, were given eighteen months to move or become Spanish subjects, and several thousand English subjects who had fled to Florida left for the Bahamas and to Nova Scotia rather than be under Spanish rule.

Under this second change of flags Juan Zepedes was named Governor, and he made but few land grants, the reason being, according to Vigniles, "The Spaniard is different from the American or English in all his habits, and more particularly as a settler; he is fond of society and could not exist on a remote farm several leagues from his nearest neighbor."

However Governor Quesada, succeeding Zepedes, made application to the King of Spain to "permit the introduction of foreigners that these foreigners alone will be received who may of their own free will present themselves and swear allegiance to His Majesty to whom there shall be granted and measured lands gratis in proportion to the working hands each family may have."**

**Public Lands. American State Papers. Report 630, Vol. V.

Previous to this time only subjects to Spain could own lands, and it was not only necessary to swear allegiance to the Spanish Crown, but to swear fidelity to His Catholic Majesty. Furthermore, under the Royal Order of 1790 these grants were not in fee simple, as was a title to a subject of Spain, but only the right of possession for a period of ten years, during which time the grantee must have lived upon the lands, and sale or abandonment meant its forfeiture to the Crown. At the end of these ten years, all conditions having been performed, a royal title was issued by the governor.

The amount of lands fixed was according to "head rights," or heads in the family one hundred acres being allotted to the husband, the same amount to the wife, and fifty acres to each child or slave over sixteen years of age. While these rules were usually followed, it has been found the Spanish Governor made occasional grants on more liberal terms.

Records show that Governor White, who was Quesada's successor, reduced the amount of land granted as "head rights" to one-half during his term of office, but his successors seemed to have adhered to the original plan.

CHAPTER IV

Cartagenian Rebellion • 1816 - 1822

ALTHOUGH the principle military activities holding the attention of the stage in East Florida prior to the creating of the first counties, of which Dade was one, were centered around the St. Mary's and St. John's Rivers, the effects were definitely felt throughout this entire area, causing consternation among settlers and trouble with the Indians.

Haing been under the change of flags for several times and contact with the outside world a matter of long intervals, those few settlers along the lower east coast could only guess what had happened when a strange ship hove-to in some sheltered harbor; and then, when one Gregor MacGregor entered what is now Fort Lauderdale seeking fresh water, in 1818, the settlers found that he had captured and lost that territory from the St. Mary's River southward along the St. John's, including what is now Dade County, with the exception of St. Augustine.

The account says that "In June, 1817, one Gregor MacGregor, who had been active in filibustering in Mexico and South America, appeared off Fernandina with several vessels and demanded the surrender of the town. Colonel Morales, the Spanish commander, and the garrison fled precipitately, and MacGregor, who styled himself 'Brigadier-General of the armies of Granada and Venezuela, and General-in-Chief of the armies destined to emancipate the provinces of both Floridas, took possession of the territory, including the lower St. John's River.' His flag was a green cross.

MacGregor set up a city government, appointed a mayor, opened stores for the sale of valuable merchandise they had "captured." For eighteen months these "freebooters" held that section of Florida and their boats "held traffic" with the settlers along the lower east coast. They made a "free port" and large quan-

ties of dutiable goods were notoriously smuggled from Fernandina into the United States.

MacGregor issued a proclamation to all "Patriots" of the Republic of Florida and other Floridians to join his cause, declaring that he would place the "green cross on the proud walls of St. Augustine."*

The "Patriots" failed to respond and MacGregor's paper money rapidly depreciated in value, so he decided to sail away for recruits and additional merchandise, leaving "in command one Hubbard, lately Sheriff of New York."

MacGregor failed to return, and the following October General Luis Aury, also a filibuster, appeared with a fleet and supplanted the green flag with that of the Republic of Mexico.

The Spanish government finally decided that the territory seized and the conditions existing needed their attention, so Governor Coppinger urged the militia of the lower St. John's River, and with his regulars, to take definite action against the Cartagenians.

Governor Coppinger and his assembled "army" planted artillery in the night opposite Fernandina in preparedness for an attack in the morning, but the Cartagenians surprised them at daylight, and when the "Patriots" rushed to their cannon they found them "spiked." The Spanish troops retreated in disorder to St. Augustine.

James Monroe, President of the United States, soon became tired of the continued smuggling of merchandise into Georgia and the Carolinas and the insistent demands of Spain to suppress the filibusters, therefore he sent two vessels of war under Commodore Henly and a detachment of troops under Major Bankhead to occupy Amelia Island.

General Luis Aury protested against

*Purchase of Florida. Fuller, 1906.

such interference, but when activities started he quietly sailed away, and landed near Cape Florida for fresh water. The version given by John Boatman in his *Memoirs of General Juan Luis Aury*, published in 1823, states that "General Aury, realizing resistance would mean disaster from the combined forces of the United States and Spain, and Gregor MacGregor not having returned, decided to sail quietly to the southward, and there seek a quiet haven from which our activities may continue unmolested.

"A landing was safely effected about

one hundred and thirty leagues to the south, where a number of islands and keys gave safe refuge. Here we secured fresh water, and met a number of Indians, who advised that there were a number of white men living nearby. General Aury did not like the idea and we sailed further south, when he decided we would return to the Straits of the West Indies." Thus Miami almost became a haven for these famous filibusters, who did not realize that there were barely half a dozen families living here at that time.

CHAPTER V

The Republic of Florida • 1812-1816

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING and romantic events in American history, and yet one least written about, is the "Republic of Florida," which was created in 1812 when President James Monroe appointed General George Matthews and Colonel John McKee secret commissioners to negotiate with the Spanish Governor of Florida for the "possession of Florida by the United States."

They were instructed "if necessary to agree to re-deliver the province to Spain at a future period. . . if, in the execution of any part of these instructions, you should need the aid of a military force, the same will be afforded you upon your application to the commanding officer of troops of the United States. . . and, in case you should moreover need naval assistance, you will receive same upon your application to the naval commander."

The secret instructions leaked out and the Spanish Governor at St. Augustine declined to surrender the provinces to the United States, and settlers who had already been under English and Spanish flags before, hearing of the plans, were greatly excited.

John Lee Williams, in his "History of Florida," says that in March, 1812, "a large collection of Georgians and Floridians, with all the woodchoppers

and boatmen in the neighborhood of St. Mary's, met at the home of Colonel Ashley and organized a provisional government." General John Houston McIntosh was elected director or president. A constitution was drawn, and a flag design adopted. It was of white, decorated with a soldier with bayonet charged, and the motto *Salus Populi-Suprema Lex*.*

The Spanish commander at Amelia Island immediately surrendered upon demands and the Patroits proceeded to attempt the capture of St. Augustine, which, of successful, would have had a direct effect upon what is now Dade County. After capturing Old Fort Moosa, an ultimatum was delivered to the Governor at St. Augustine, but during the interim the Seminoles, under leadership of Billy Bowlegs, having offered their assistance to the Americans and being refused, joined with the Spaniards, who sent them out to harrass the Patroits.

This new turn of events forced the Patroits to withdraw, and also, as a majority of the large land owners to the south held grants from Spain and had sworn allegiance when securing same, they were averse to starting more trouble. The Republic of Florida lasted for four years.

*Fuller's Purchase of Florida.

CHAPTER VI

Early Taxes

THE NEXT CHANGE of flags, this time from Spain to the United States, occurred at St. Augustine on July 10, 1821, with Governor Coppinger acting on behalf of Spain and General William O. Butler for the United States. General Andrew Jackson was appointed Military Governor.

East Florida remained under military rule until March 30, 1822, when by an act of Congress East and West Florida were united and a civil government organized. Judge William P. Duval was named first Civil Governor, and held succeeding terms until 1834. All legislative power vested in the Governor and a council of thirteen appointed by the President of the United States.

Although General Andrew Jackson, during his term as Military Governor, divided East and West Florida into two counties, St. John's on the east and Escambia on the west, this still left what is now Dade County included in that part of St. John's County, or East Florida.

With the first meeting of the Legislative Council the matter of taxes quite naturally came to their attention, and certain assessments were made to take care of civil courts and other necessary means of raising funds to conduct a slowly growing commonwealth.

One interesting feature of this early taxation, and one which is most laudable, is shown in an act of Congress, July 1, 1836—the birthday of Dade County being just a few months previous—authorizing the Governor and Legislative Council to sell government lands for the benefit of the University of Florida, and in addition the Legislative Council authorized the Territorial Treasurer to demand all monies then due from the rent of school lands.

The records show that the Treasurer did not seem in a position to carry out these instructions, and little money was collected. Possibly, it was largely a matter of transportation and indifference on the part of land owners, especially as far south as Dade County.

CHAPTER VII

Early Settlement

(Contrary to the reports of previous chroniclers, we find the James Eagan grant was not the first tract of land granted to a settler in Dade County, near what is now Miami. The information contained herein was obtained from American State Papers, Volume 4, published in 1824, in the library of Senator John P. Stokes, of Miami.—The Author.)

FRANKIE LEWIS, who must have been English, and certainly carried a "rabbit's foot" in his pocket, obtained a grant of 640 acres of land from the King of Spain, located "south of the New River, near Cape Florida," in 1796.

A survey of southeastern Florida not being possible nor available, these various grants of lands by the King of Spain were made according to landmarks, and such landmarks as Cape Florida, New River, Miami River and Key Biscaino were chosen as "pivots" for all description of grants in this area at that time.

News of the Frankie Lewis grant must have gotten back to his home town in due time, because in 1805 the King of Spain granted to Tolly Lewis 640 acres of land "south of the Miami River, near Cape Florida." John Eagan settled on 640 acres of land "south of the Miami River, near Cape Florida" in 1808, and James Eagan, son of John Eagan, settled on a grant of 640 acres "south of the Miami River, near Cape Florida."

The Eagans were going strong in those days, because Rebecca Eagan secured a grant of 640 acres "south of the Miami River, near Cape Florida," but the Lewis clan were not far behind when Johnathan Lewis took a tract of 640 acres adjoining that of Rebecca Eagan, which was later known as the "Punch Bowl District."

In 1810 we find that James Hagan and Mrs. Hagan secured grants of 640 acres each "south of the Miami River and near Cape Florida," but here is a unique grant made to Mary Ann Davis in 1805 by the King of Spain to 175

acres of land on Key Biscayne.

Another unusual grant was made to Richard Tice of 640 acres "near Cape Florida and the Miami River and opposite Key Biscayne." This seems to be very specific as to location. (It is doubtful if this Richard Tice is he of buccaneering fame).

Now look at this grant made to Joseph Delespine. The King of Spain granted him 92,160 acres "near Cape Florida," and then Archibald Clark comes along with a grant of 80,000 acres located "near Cape Florida" and dated December 4, 1813. These two large land grants are most interesting, especially as later records do not disclose any data concerning their disposition. Just how far from Cape Florida they were located is not known.

Through many vicissitudes, including Indian marauding, changes of governments, Indian wars, and the Civil War, these original white settlers in this section of Dade County finally dwindled down to a very few, and the three tracts south of the Miami River because the property of Mary Brickell, and the Eagan grant on the north side of the Miami River was later owned by Mrs. Julia Tuttle.

In 1830 the Eagans and the Lewis families conveyed all their holdings to R. R. Fitzpatrick, of Columbia, S. C. who had located at Key West, and later became collector of that port. When he took possession of the property he erected buildings, brought in a number of slaves from South Carolina, and engaged in the cultivation of cotton.

He cleared the bayfront of hammock for about three miles south of the river and one mile north of the river and planted numerous lime trees.

In 1835 the Seminole War in north Florida drove the Indians steadily southward until seven years later the Indians had taken refuge in the Everglades, and

then began their depredations on the few settlers left in southeastern Florida.

Fitzpatrick, becoming alarmed, moved his slaves to Key West, and the United States Government used his plantation buildings to house troops, and erected additional buildings. The place was called Fort Dallas, in honor of Commodore Dallas, who was at that time in command of a fleet stationed in the Gulf of Mexico.

Transfers of the original Eagan grants were made to Frances Lee and Thomas Gibson. The property, including the John Eagan grant, was mortgaged to Harriet English, a sister of John Eagan, who conveyed it to William P. English. William P. English died and left no dependents, so the property was divided between Harriet English and his brother, John English. Later Harriet English conveyed her interest to Dr. J. V. Harris, of Key West.

In 1851 William F. English and his uncle, R. R. Fitzpatrick, being adventurers, purchased the SS. *Commodore Stockton* and sailed with a rich cargo for California during the gold rush. However, they were forced into a Mexican port on account of storm and the ship was seized for an alleged violation of the law.

Fernando I. Moreno, a historian of 1896, states that young English was accidentally shot in Grass Valley, Calif., in 1855. Dr. J. V. Harris then settled upon the property on the north side of the river, and experimented with tropical plants unsuccessfully. Finally becoming disheartened, he sold the property to George M. Thew, January 1, 1874.

With the organization of the Biscayne Bay Company the interests of Dr. Harris and claims of Governor William F.

Gleason against the property were purchased by George M. Thew for the company, and later transferred to Frank G. Ford. Later they were transferred to J. C. Bailey, W. I. Wheelles, Joseph H. Day, and George M. Thew.

We now come down to recent history, when Mrs. Julia Tuttle procured the interests of Messrs. Day, Bailey and Ford, with the exception of a 20-acre tract, which Day reserved for himself. Mrs. Tuttle arrived in 1891 to take possession of the property.

What do present agriculturists and business men of Miami and Dade County think of this statement as contained in *America State Papers*, Volume 5, Page 12:

"Address of Hon. John M. White to the United States Senate, January 14, 1828, entitled, 'Reasons For Graduating the Price of Public Lands in Florida, Which May Truly Be Called a Poor Man's Country':

"The wealthy southern farmers may find lands on better terms in Alabama, Arkansas or Louisiana for the cultivation of cotton or sugar. This is because of the mildness of Florida's climate. It is the climate of the vine, the fig, the olive, the orange, and the silkworm'."

Can any resident of Florida today reconcile the statements in that address with what is actually being accomplished in Florida? Where are the potential fortunes in fig growing? What about the grape culture? What happened to the olive possibilities, and the silkworm prospects? We have now, the great citrus industry, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, celery, general farming, cattle raising, oil industry, pineapple growing and fishing. South Florida has come a long way within the past 21 years—since 1928.

Burning of Cape Florida Light • 1836

With the building of the Cape Florida Lighthouse for the protection of ships passing the treacherous keys in this section, and the establishing of Fort Dallas and Fort Lauderdale for the purpose of curtailing the running of contraband arms to the Indians, an interesting event showing the ferocity of the Seminoles is contained in the following vivid description of the burning of the Cape Florida Lighthouse in 1836:

"On the twenty-third of July, 1836, about 4:00 P.M., as I was going from the kitchen to the dwelling house, I discovered a large body of Indians within twenty yards of me, back of the kitchen. I ran for the Lighthouse, and called out to the old Negro man that was with me to run, for the Indians were near. At that moment they discharged a volley of rifle balls, which cut my clothes and hat and perforated the door in many places. We got in, and as I was turning the key the savages had hold of the door. I stationed the Negro at the door, with orders to let me know if they attempted to break in. I then took my three muskets, which were loaded with ball and buckshot, and went to the second window. Seeing a large body of them opposite the dwelling-house, I discharged my muskets in succession among them, which put them in some confusion; they then, for the second time, began their horrid yells, and in a minute no sash or glass was left at the window, for they vented their rage at that spot. I fired at them from some of the other windows, and from the top of the house; in fact, I fired whenever I could get an Indian for a mark. I kept them from the house until dark. They then poured in a heavy fire at all the windows and lantern; that was the time they set fire to the door and window even with the ground. The window was boarded up with plank and filled with stone inside; but the flames

spread fast, being fed with yellow pine wood. Their balls had perforated the tin tanks of oil, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five gallons. My bedding, clothing, and in fact everything I had was soaked in oil. I stopped at the door until driven away by the flames. I then took a keg of gunpowder, my balls and one musket to the top of the house, then went below and began to cut away the stairs about halfway up from the bottom. I had difficulty in getting the old Negro up the space I had already cut; but the flames now drove me from my labor, and I retreated to the top of the house. I covered over the scuttle that leads to the lantern, which kept the fire from me for some time. At last the awful moment arrived; the crackling flames burnt around me. The savages at the same time began their hellish yells. My poor Negro looked at me with tears in his eyes, but he could not speak. We went out of the lantern and down on the edge of the platform, two feet wide. The lantern was now full of flame, the lamps and glasses bursting and flying in all directions, my clothes on fire, and to move from the place where I was would be instant death from their rifles. My flesh was roasting, and to put an end to my horrible suffering I got up and threw the keg of gunpowder down the scuttle—instantly it exploded and shook the tower from top to bottom. It had not the desired effect of blowing me into eternity, but it threw down the stairs and all the woodenwork near the top of the house; it damped the fire for a moment, but it soon blazed as fierce as ever. The Negro man said he was wounded, which was the last word he spoke. By this time I had received some wounds myself; and finding no chance for my life, for I was roasting alive, I took the determination to jump off. I got up, went inside the

iron railing, recommending my soul to God, and was on the point of going ahead foremost on the rocks below when something dictated to me to return and lie down again. I did so, and in two minutes the fire fell to the bottom of the house. It is a remarkable circumstance that not one ball struck me when I stood up outside the railing although they were flying all around me like hailstones. I found the old Negro man dead, being shot in several places and literally roasted. A few minutes after the fire fell a stiff breeze sprung up from the southward, which was a great blessing to me. I had to lie where I was, for I could not walk, having received six rifle balls, three in each foot. The Indians, thinking me dead, left the Lighthouse and set fire to the dwelling place, kitchen and other outhouses, and began to carry off their plunder to the beach. They took all the empty barrels, the drawers of the bureaus, and in fact everything that would act as a vessel to hold anything. My provisions were in the Lighthouse, except a barrel of flour, which they took off. The next morning they hauled out of the Lighthouse, by means of a pole, the tin that composed the oil tanks, no doubt to make grates to manufacture the coonty root into what we call arrow root. After loading my little sloop, about ten or twelve went into her; the rest took to the beach to meet at the other end of the island. This happened, as I judge, about 2:00 A.M. My eyes, being much affected, prevented me from knowing their actual force, but I judge there were from forty to fifty, perhaps more. I was now almost as bad off as before; a burning fever on me, my feet shot to pieces, no clothes to cover me, nothing to eat or drink, a hot sun overhead, a dead man by my side, no friend near or any to expect, and placed between seventy and eighty feet from the earth and no chance of getting down. My situation was truly horrible. About 12:00 o'clock I thought I could perceive a vessel not far off. I took a piece of the old Negro's trousers that had escaped the flames by being

wet with blood and made a signal. Some time in the afternoon I saw two boats with my sloop in tow coming to the landing. I had no doubt but they were Indians, having seen my signal; but it proved to be the boats of the United States schooner *Motto*, Captain Armstrong, with a detachment of seamen and marines under the command of Lieutenant Lloyd, of the sloop-of-war *Concord*. They had retaken my sloop, after the Indians had stripped her of her sails and rigging, and everything of consequence belonging to her. They informed me they heard my explosion twelve miles off, and ran down to my assistance, but did not expect to find me alive. Those gentlemen did all in their power to relieve me, but, night coming on, they returned on board the *Motto*, after assuring me of their assistance in the morning. Next morning, Monday, July 5, three boats landed, among them Captain Cole, of the schooner *Pee Dee*, from New York. They made a kite during the night to get a line to me, but without effect; they then fired twine from their muskets, made fast to a ramrod, which I received, and hauled up a tailblock and made fast round an iron stanchion, rove the twine through the block, and they below, by that means, rove a two-inch rope and hoisted up two men, who soon landed me on terra firma. I must state here that the Indians had made a ladder by lashing pieces of wood across the lightning rod, near forty feet from the ground, as if to have my scalp, nolens volens. This happened on the fourth. After I got on board the *Motto* every man from the captain to the cook tried to alleviate my sufferings. On the seventh I was received in the military hospital, through the politeness of Lieutenant Alvord of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry. He has done everything to make my situation as comfortable as possible. I must not omit here to return my thanks to the citizens of Key West, generally, for their sympathy and kind offers of anything I would wish that it was in their power

to bestow. Before I left Key West two balls were extracted, and one remains in my right leg, but since I am under the care of Dr Ramsey, who has paid every attention to me, he will know best whether to extract it or no. These lines are written to let my friends know

that I am still in the land of living, and am now in Charleston, S. C., where every attention is paid me. Although a cripple, I can eat my allowance and walk without the use of a cane.

"Respectfully yours,

"JOHN W. B. THOMPSON."

CHAPTER IX

The Seminoles

Although the Seminole Indian has been mentioned previously in this history in his connection with his effect upon the early and graphic affairs of this section to the present resident of Dade County and the visitor, it is necessary to give this tribe the necessary historical space they deserve.

The first Seminoles migrated to Florida in 1750, and the second tribe migrated in 1809. Through mescegnation with runaway negro slaves, outlaw Spaniards, Frenchmen, Americans and Britons, these pure-blooded Indians became a peculiar racial mixture by the time General Andrew Jackson endeavored to conquer them. Proof of this lies in the fact that certain chiefs, including Billy Bowlegs, Osceola and others, had negro counselors and advisers, and many of the younger Indians who dominated the councils were mixed breeds and were the main cause of the tribe not living up to their agreement with the United

States authorities.

The Seminole Indian of 1936 is neither neat, clean nor prepossessing in appearance. Nor was he so twenty years ago. Although some of those living in Dade County remain in the Everglades, the major proportion reside in the Indian villages around the cities as a "lure" for the tourist to see a last living portion of "past history."

A visit to a Seminole village will find dozens of babies playing in the sun, and the visitor will think there is certainly no "race suicide" here; yet this same propagation has been going on with no increase in Indian population—in fact the child death rate is increasing because of unsanitary conditions. The only glamour around the Seminole is his "past," and that he has buried in legends. The Seminole has no imagination, such as has the negro, therefore has never absorbed civilization.

CHAPTER X

The Perrine Grant

While the original Dade County was still intact and the Seminole War was in progress, Congress made a grant of a township of land to one Dr. Henry Perrine, a noted botanist and scientist, who wished to experiment in the introduction of tropical plants and trees to southern Florida. His aim was to establish a colony in the far south of the territory, which should assist him in his enterprise. Doctor Perrine's objects are best told in the text of the Congressional Act of July 2, 1838, by which the township was granted to him, to-wit:

"Whereas, in obedience to the Treasury circular of the sixth of September, 1827, Dr. Henry Perrine, late American consul at Camp Peachy, has distinguished himself by his persevering exertions to introduce tropical plants into the United States; and

"Whereas, he has demonstrated the existence of a tropical climate in south Florida, and has shown the consequent certainty of the immediate domestication of tropical plants in tropical Florida and the great probability of their gradual acclimation throughout all our southern and southwestern states, especially of profitable plants as propagate themselves on the poorest soil; and

"Whereas, if the enterprise should be successful it will render valuable our heretofore worthless soils by covering with a dense population of small cultivators and family manufacturers, and will promote the peace, prosperity and permanency of the Union; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a township of land is hereby granted to Dr. Henry Perrine and his associates in the southern extremity of the peninsula of east Florida, to be located in one body of six miles square, upon any portion of the public lands

between twenty-six degrees north latitude.

"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the said tract of land shall be located within two years from this date by said Henry Perrine, and shall be surveyed under his direction by the surveyor of Florida, provided that it shall not embrace any land having sufficient quantities of naval timber to be reserved to the United States, nor any site for maritime ports or cities.

"SECTION 3. That whenever any section of land in said tract shall really be occupied by a bona fide settler engaged in the propagation or cultivation of valuable tropical plants, and upon proof thereof being made to the commissioner of the general land office, a patent shall be issued to the said Henry Perrine and his associates.

"SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That every section of land in the aforesaid which shall not be occupied by actual settlers engaged in the propagation or cultivation of useful plants within eight years from the location of said tract, or when the said adjacent territory shall be surveyed and offered for sale, shall be forfeited to the United States."

While Doctor Perrine and his associates, or colonists, were preparing to carry out the provisions of the grant, the Seminole War spread to southern Florida, and the depredations and murders of the hostile Indians became so threatening that they concluded to pass over to some of the neighboring islands or keys, as promising more security. For that purpose the Doctor selected Indian Key, which had already been settled by a number of families from Key West, and was quite a brisk little trading port. It had also been fortified in a small way and only a mile north of it, at Tea Table Key, were a naval

station and a small garrison of troops. But in August, 1840, while the revenue cutters and garrison were temporarily absent on official business the settlement at Indian Key was attacked by a strong body of Seminoles, Doctor Perrine and several others were killed, and all buildings were burned except one.

The lands thus surveyed were long designated on the public maps as the Perrine Grant. In 1873 an application was made by the State of Florida to list the lands embraced within the grant to the state under the Swamp Land Act of 1850, which application was refused upon the ground that the lands belonged to the Perrine heirs. Up to this time the Perrines had brought thirty-six families from the Bahamas, who had settled on lands in the grant. It is claimed that these families, or a major part of them, were driven away by the Indians. On account of the murder of Doctor Perrine the heirs were not able to carry out

the provisions of the grant in full. This caused some litigation, which was finally decided in favor of the Perrine heirs. J. E. Ingraham, vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, entered into an arrangement with the Perrine heirs and the grant was taken over by the railroad company, with Mr. Ingraham as trustee. Later Mr. Ingraham turned the property over to the railroad company. Dr. H. S. Richmond formerly of Massachusetts was appointed resident agent for the Perrine Grant. Doctor Richmond was a graduate from the Massachusetts Agricultural College which made him a valuable asset to the settlers who came in from other sections. The village of Perrine a station on the Florida East Coast Railway, about half way between Miami and Homestead, is named after the noted naturalist, whose ambition of making southern Florida a semi-tropical country has been largely realized.

CHAPTER XI

Original Dade County

The original Dade County was created in 1836, according to "Acts of 1836, Laws of Florida, Chapter 937. Chapter 1—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That the district of country comprehended within the following limits, viz., commencing at the west end of Bahia Honda Key and running in a direct line to Lake Macaco; thence on a direct line to the head of the North Prong of the Potomac or Hillsborough River, and down said river to the ocean, shall constitute a county to be called Dade County."

(Note: It seems strange that many historians give the boundaries of the original Dade County as being on the north side of the St. Lucie River, and extending southward to the Monroe County line. These were later established as the county lines, but not of the original Dade County).

Dade County was named in honor of Major Francis L. Dade, who with all but two of his command were massacred by the Seminole Indians near Bushnell, in Sumpter County, when on a march to the relief of Fort King.

In 1844 St. Lucie County was created from Mosquito County, and in 1855 its name was changed to Brevard County, and parts of its territory given to Dade and Volusia. Nearly twenty years afterward the boundaries of Brevard were changed with Dade and Manatee. In the meantime the settlements in the northern sections of the county, such as Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale, commenced to expand rapidly, and after old Fort Dallas had been displaced by the new town of Miami the sentiment of the north in favor of separation grew stronger year by year. In 1909 Palm Beach County was created, and in 1913 the Legislature created Broward County, and a later Legislature cut off a portion of

Palm Beach County to create Martin County.

Today we find the result of this cross-puzzle vivi-section of the original Dade County. We find the following counties have been created: Volusia, Brevard, part of Seminole, Indian River, St. Lucia, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Collier, Glades, Lee, Charlotte, Sarasota, Highlands, Okeechobee, Hardee, Manatee, Osceola, and part of Hillsborough, Orange, Polk, Monroe, DeSoto, and Hendry.

In the early days of Dade County the County Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, and in 1875, at which time the county limits were from Caesar's Creek, north of Key Largo, to a point north of Jupiter, covering a distance of over 150 miles, the County Commissioners were W. B. Brickell, Andrew Barr, John A. Addison, and Charles, of Lake Worth. T. W. Faulkner was County Judge, and Dr. R. B. Potter, County Clerk. A. C. Richards was tax assessor and collector, with William Metaur as Sheriff.

The total revenues of the county in 1875 were \$285.00.

The county seat of Dade County has at various times been located on Brickell Point, Cape Florida, Fort Dallas, on Biscayne Bay between Buena Vista and Lemon City, in Juno and in Miami.

The first Circuit Court was convened in the Barracks, Fort Dallas Park, in 1887, with S. K. Foster as presiding Judge and Palmer as State's Attorney.

In 1888 an election was held deciding the moving of the county seat from Miami to Juno. The county records were removed to Juno in March, 1888, via the Everglades route in an Indian canoe and deposited in a temporary building until the completion of the Courthouse in 1890.

On April 19, 1890, the cornerstone

of the new courthouse was laid in June. This seems to have been the first courthouse in the county.

In 1899 the county seat was moved back to Miami.

The population of Dade County in 1840 was 446; in 1850, 159; in 1860, 83; in 1870, 85; in 1880, 257; in 1890, 861; in 1900, 4,955; in 1910, 11,933; in 1920, 42,753; in 1935, 180,998. The census of 1935 showed Dade County leading all other counties of Florida in population and in percentage of increase within the past ten years.

Of course, the increase in population which took such a leap between 1890 and 1900 and from 1910 to 1920, is due to the remarkable growth of Miami. The great increase from 1920 to 1935 is due to the unprecedented growth of Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, and the increased development of the farming area.

Although Miami was a small trading station as early as 1890, Coconut Grove and Lemon City were just as thriving, and Buena Vista, now also an integral part of Miami, was the scene of large trading activities; in fact, as Rev. E. V. Blackman, in his History of Dade County, says: "In 1856 William P. Wagner, of Charleston, South Carolina, arrived here and took up a homestead of forty acres where the new Allapattah school-house now stands. He did not take up one hundred and sixty acres because he thought forty acres of rock land was all he wanted.

"In 1858 Joseph William Wagner, also of Charleston, took up a homestead, and Adam C. Richards arrived here on January 26, 1875, and took up a homestead." The principle means of revenue for these new settlers was the manufacturing of "coontie starch," from the "coontie root."

There is a strange legend attached to this coontie root, handed down since de Fontenada's travels among the Caloosa Indians. These Indians and their successors made use of the coontie root, and their version is that "A white god arrived off the shores near Cape Sable and walked along the highlands to as far

north as about where Fort Lauderdale is now, and wherever his feet trod, a coontie root was planted." There is no question that some white man taught the Indians how to secure the starch from the coontie root, as in its natural state it is poison and also the residue from the processing is said to be poison, and it is doubtful if the Indians could have discovered this process from instinct.

One of the highlights of Miami's history is that the original townsite was laid out by A. L. Knowlton; Dr. Robert Rawson drew the first map of Miami, and the first subdivision was Riverside, platted in 1895 by Tatum Brothers. At the same time Miss Alice Brickell was postmistress, and the post office was on the south side of the river.

The now defunct Bank of Bay Biscayne was the first bank in Miami, established in 1896.

Confidence in the ultimate future of this Paradise in which is located Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables was not for those few original settlers seeking wealth from slaves and the soil, but was manifest only by the men who organized the Biscayne Bay Company, those to whom they sold their interest, and by Mrs. Julia Tuttle and William Brickell and his wife.

When Henry M. Flagler, builder of the Florida East Coast Railroad, was literally driven out of Jacksonville he established a winter resort at St. Augustine. Later the demand of the "sun-seekers" for more sun caused him to extend the road to the Palm Beaches. But still the call for more sun was insistent, and Mrs. Tuttle, who was a firm believer in this section of Florida, contacted Mr. Flagler with the idea of having him extend his road to the Miami River.

Early in 1895 Flagler decided to visit Mrs. Tuttle and, coming down by small boat, was pleased over the prospects and negotiations were entered into with Mrs. Tuttle which caused a contract to be drawn on June 12, 1895, which provided that the railroad would be extended to Miami, and suitable hotels erected to take care of the visitors.

Mrs. Tuttle donated a tract of 100 acres of land to Mr. Flagler, and upon a portion of this the old Royal Palm Hotel was erected. She also donated to Mr. Flagler every alternate lot in the 540 acres she owned, and Mr. Flagler agreed on his part to provide the new town with waterworks and pay for the survey of the city and the clearing of the streets.

James E. Ingraham, a friend and associate of Mr. Flagler, states that when that empire builder saw Biscayne Bay he declared, "Think of it . . . with these skies, these beautiful waters, these trees ever green — the City of Eternal Youth!"

In 1868 William Brickell and wife purchased the Harriet English property and in 1872 came to Miami to live. When Mr. Flagler came to Miami at the insistence of Mrs. Tuttle, they agreed to have a tract of 400 acres on the south side of the river subdivided and to donate every alternate lot to Mr. Flagler.

In the early days before the coming of the railroad Lemon City and Buena Vista were trading centers, on account of being available by contact with Lauderdale and points north by sailboat, and when Flagler announced the extension of his railroad to Miami a hack line was started between Palm Beach and Miami, a distance of seventy miles, and the shallow-water bay was soon filled with sailboats bringing in supplies for newly-established merchants and adventurous professional men. In fact, early settlers say that the influx of people was so great that it was almost impossible to get stocks of merchandise to supply the demand.

With the arrival February 15, 1896, of Joseph A. McDonald, John B. Reilly, John Sewell and E. G. Sewell work on the Royal Palm Hotel was soon started, and the thousands of men who had flocked to Miami seeking employment were put to work.

The history of Miami as a city is tied around E. G. Sewell, John Sewell, John B. Reilly, Charles D. Leffler, J. E. Lummus, Frank H. Wharton, John W. Watson, Mrs. Julia Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. William Brickell, and Frank T. Budge.

Some of these empire builders have passed to the Great Beyond, but those who are still carrying on have great satisfaction in seeing their "dream city" become the world's greatest pleasure resort city.

In the actual creation of the City of Miami let us quote from *The Miami Metropolis* of October 16, 1896: "Due notice of intention to incorporate had been published in *The Miami Metropolis*, and, pursuant to this notice 343 qualified voters of the proposed city, residents of the territory to be incorporated, assembled in the town hall at 2:00 o'clock P.M. Tuesday afternoon, July 28, 1896, and proceeded with legal formalities to launch a new city.

"As chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Incorporation, Joseph A. McDonald, resident lieutenant of Henry M. Flagler in the work of laying out the new city; called the meeting to order, and upon the motion of S. S. Burkhardt was elected secretary of the meeting, and upon motion of S. S. Puckett was made permanent chairman. Upon motion of W. S. Graham it was decided that the vote on the territory to be incorporated, the name of the city, and the device for a corporate seal should be by acclamation. Thereupon the citizens adopted the name of the City of Miami, approved the boundary lines as advertised, and adopted the official seal. After the adoption of a motion that the Board of Aldermen of the proposed municipality be composed of seven members, John B. Reilly was elected Mayor, with Joseph A. McDonald, Walter S. Graham, William M. Brown, Frederick S. Morse, Edward L. Brady, Daniel Cosgrove and Frank T. Budge as Aldermen.

Other municipal officers elected at the first election on July 28, 1896, were J. M. Graham, City Clerk, and Young F. Gray, City Marshal.

Before installing the new city officials the 343 registered voters of Miami petitioned the Postmaster General of the United States to remove the post office from the south to the north side of the Miami River, as ninety per cent of the

population was on the north side, and the river had not been bridged. The population was conservatively placed at 1,500 at that time.

James E. Lummus succeeded Mr. Reilly as Mayor of Miami. After being in business for some years in Levy County, Mr. Lummus came to Miami in February, 1896, and opened the second store two months before the railroad reached the city. Mr. Lummus served the city and county continuously for a number of years, and after his retirement from public office and business left for future posterity and and enjoyment of the world, two great parks.

John Sewell, brother of E. G. Sewell, served Miami as Mayor for four terms, and was a real city builder, while Frank H. Wharton, merchant and community builder, served the city in 1907 and 1911.

John W. Watson, sixth Mayor of Miami, came from Kissimmee, where he had served aggressively as member of the City Council and Mayor, and as Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives. In 1905 he moved his family to Miami, and afterwards represented Dade County in the State Legislature. Today (1935) he is Senator John W. Watson, with a legislative record of achievement second to none in Florida.

In 1918 when Dade County and Miami began to literally "feel their oats," we find the following city and county officials in office: J. T. Sanders was Judge of the Criminal Court of Record, with Fred W. Pine as Solicitor and J. B. Hawkins as Clerk. H. P. Branning was Judge of the Circuit Court, with J. C. Gramling as Prosecuting Attorney and Ben Shepard as Clerk. S. J. Barco was Judge of the County Court, Carl Holmer, Jr., was Clerk, and R. L. Hill was Tax Assessor. R. B. McLendon was Tax Collector, D. W. Moran was Sheriff, and R. E. Hall was Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Watson was Mayor of Miami, with F. M. Hudson as City Attorney, and Cliff Reeder as City Auditor. F. G. Erfert was President of the City Council, and E. L. Brady was Parks and Docks

Commissioner. Dr. James M. Jackson was President of the City Board of Health, and James E. Lummus, John Sewell and W. R. Sanders, comprised the Board of School Trustees.

In 1919, W. F. Blanton was County Judge, and J. Emmett Wolfe was Judge of the Criminal Court of Record. Fred W. Pine remained as Solicitor. In 1920 the county government had not changed its personnel, but W. P. Smith had been elected mayor of Miami, and Dr. S. F. Sayles was President of the City Board of Health. In 1921, an election was called for January 21, to change the city charter of Miami, to a commission form of government. Those elected to draft the proposed change were W. M. Peeples, Mrs. J. M. Gross, Francis M. Brown, John C. Knight, Isidor Cohen, Lilburn R. Railey, J. T. Weathers, Mrs. William M. Brown, G. D. Brossier, John W. Claussen, J. E. Junkin, T. V. Moore, Harry G. Ralston, R. V. Waters and J. Emmett Wolfe.

The task before the Commission was hard but was handled with thoroughness, so that when the proposal went before the voters it was carried. At the suggestion of William Jennings Bryan, Cutler says in his History of Florida, the new charter should provide for the "Municipal ownership of public utilities, which would include street railways, electric light, telephone and telegraph systems, and works for supplying the city with water, ice, gas. Public franchises were also at their disposal as a court of last resort."

First Commissioners named were: Charles D. Leffler, Mayor-Commissioner; Edward C. Romfh, James H. Gilmer, J. E. Lummus and J. I. Wilson. The Civic Service Board was comprised of John B. Reilly, F. H. Wharton and J. C. Knight.

In 1924, Edward C. Romfh, was made Mayor-Commissioner; with F. H. Atkinson and Mitchell D. Price, as Judges of the Eleventh Judicial District, comprising Dade and Monroe counties.

In 1928, E. G. Sewell, had been elected Mayor-Commissioner, with J. E. Lummis, J. C. Knight, H. E. Platt and C. H. Reeder, as Commissioners.

In 1929, R. B. Gautier became Mayor-Commissioner, and he served until 1931, when C. H. Reeder was elected to that office. In 1932 E. G. Sewell was again named Mayor-Commissioner by a veritable landslide of votes. In 1935 A. D. H. Fossey was named Mayor-Commissioner, with E. G. Sewell, Robert R. Williams, Alexander Orr Jr and Orville Rigby as Commissioners.

1935 to 1937, Robert R. Williams, was named Mayor-Commissioner with Alexander Orr Jr., A. D. H. Fossey, Orville Rigby and E. G. Sewell. 1937 to 1939, Robert R. Williams, was again named Mayor-Commissioner, with Ralph B. Ferguson, John W. DuBose, R. C. Gardner and Alexander Orr Jr. Orr resigned in 1938 and was replaced by J. E. Lummus, who resigned later in the same year, and was replaced by Anna M. Perry.

Williams, Ferguson and DuBose,

were recalled March 1, 1939, and were replaced by E. G. Sewell, C. D. Van Orsdel and Alexander Orr Jr.. and E. G. Sewell, was named Mayor. Sewell died on April 2, 1940, and James A. Dunn was appointed to serve the unexpired term, and Orr was named Mayor, and he served as Mayor until 1941, with C. D. VanOrsdel, R. C. Gardner, Fred W. Hosea and James A. Dunn.

In 1943, Leonard K. Thomson, became Mayor, with James A. Dunn, R. C. Gardner, Fred W. Hosen and C. H. Reeder, commissioners. In 1945, Perrine Palmer Jr., was elected Mayor, with James A. Dunn, R. C. Gardner, Fred W. Hosea and Leonard K. Thomson, commissioners. In 1947, Robert L. Floyd, was elected Mayor, with Wm. W. Charles, R. C. Gardner, Perrine Palmer Jr., and H. Leslie Quigg, Commissioners.

City Managers to serve since 1931 to 1949; were L. L. Lee (Two terms) A. D. F. Bloodworth, (Two terms). A. E. Fuller, A. B. Curry, R. G. Daner and O. P. Hart.

CHAPTER XII

Industries

ALTHOUGH the Greater Miami area, which includes all Dade County, has been essentially a tourist center, owing to its sunshine, climate and strategic location, strenuous efforts have been made by the Chambers of Commerce of Miami, Coral Gables, and South Miami, to attract new logical industries for the purpose of providing year-round employment for the working element.

Since 1933, efforts of these organizations, plus increased interest by city officials, has been responsible for actually trebling the number of manufacturing plants in this area, until today, Miami, is one of the fastest growing and important cities in the south in the production of wearing apparel, with over 50 firms in this business employing over 2,000 persons, and with an annual payroll of over \$2,800,000, and a sales value of its products of over \$14,000,000.

Industrial Dade County, includes; bar and restaurant equipment, wood-working, garment making, fruit packing, vegetable packing, (this is naturally allied with the agricultural area), batteries, baskets, boilers, paper boxes, brushes, brooms and mops, candies, chemicals, coconut products, cosmetics, insecticides, jellies, automobile trailers, novelties, tool and die making, plastic products, pre-fabricated homes, and canning of vegetables.

There are a total of over 400 different manufacturing plants in Dade County, in 1949, employing some 10,000 persons, with a payroll of approximately \$10,000,000, annually, and going a gross business of over \$25,000,000.

Construction contracts awarded in Dade County, in 1934, amounted to \$8,964,426, but in 1938, amounted to \$222,700,000. Population increased from 146,240, in 1930, to over 400,000 in 1948 (estimate by public utilities).

The approximate assessed valuation of Dade County was \$892,700,000, in 1949.

In Miami proper, it was \$462,000,000.

The fluctuation of building permits in Miami, since 1920, are interesting. During 1920, the building totaled \$4,553,880. In 1921, they had gone up to \$5,491,300. In 1922, they dropped back to \$4,747,744. In 1923 they jumped to \$7,201,267. In 1924, they climbed to \$17,038,154. In 1925, they soared to \$60,026,877. In 1926 they declined to \$33,845,109, and in 1927 they went down to \$9,965,877. In 1928, they only made the grade of \$2,171,286.

In 1929, they climbed back to \$3,911,750, but in 1930, they dropped back to \$2,159,496. In 1931, up again to \$3,255,236. In 1932, they were only \$1,067,427, and in 1934 they had climbed to \$2,296,471. In 1948, they reached a total of over \$30,000,000.

Dade County building permits in 1948, reached a high of \$65,903,000. (Figures not available from some small communities).

Early Industrial Efforts

One of the most interesting incidents in the early struggle of Miami to become a resort city and also to develop itself along industrial and agricultural lines is shown in the activities of the Brickell family in 1908, when they "conveyed" two hundred building lots and a square block of land in the center to the Board of Trade, under the following conditions, viz., that the Board of Trade shall sell the lots and use the proceeds as a nucleus of a fund for the proceeds as a of securing cigar factories."

"The square blocks of land to be reserved for the building which after a term of years would be conveyed to the owners. Purchasers of the lots were to erect dwellings thereon for the operators, thus insuring the investment. The venture proved a failure, through lack

of transportation facilities, etc., So reads the account.

In 1934, when the first active Industrial Board of the Miami Chamber of Commerce was formed, W. Keith Phillips, was head of the chamber, with B. R. Kessler, secretary. Charles H. Nelson, Jr., with Fred W. Borton, headed the Industrial Board of 21 members. Cooperating with the chamber were E. V. Sewell, Robert R. Williams, Mayor, A. D. H. Fossey, and Alexander Orr, Jr., members of the City Commission.

A fund of \$10,000. per year was provided by the City of Miami, to publicize and induce new logical industries to locate in Miami.

Early Development

Of interest to many "old timers" and their posterity, we quote a portion of Rev. E. V. Blackman's History of Dade County, pertaining to those few outstanding pioneers who were responsible for Miami's development in the early days:

"Mrs. Julia Tuttle came here in 1870 from Cleveland, Ohio, and purchased the property of the Biscayne Bay Company.

"Mr. and Mrs. William Brickell and family came here in 1870 from Cleveland, Ohio, and purchased the Lewis grants.

"Joseph A. McDonald arrived here February 15, 1896, to superintend the work of Henry M. Flagler.

"John B. Reilly came in 1896 as bookkeeper and cashier for Joseph A. McDonald.

"John Sewell came here from Kissimmee in 1896 as foreman for the Flagler interests, and E. G. Sewell arrived at the same time, and with his brother John Sewell opened the first clothing store in Miami.

"Frank T. Budge came from Titusville in 1896 and opened a hardware store.

"J. E. Lummus came in 1896 and opened a general store. Jack Graham arrived in 1896, and later was made the first city clerk. Isador Cohen was among the early 1896 arrivals, and opened the first clothing store on the south side of the river. (Cohen is also author of a humor-

ous sketch on the early days of Miami).

"E. L. Brady, of Titusville, arrived in 1896 and opened a grocery store, while L. C. Oliver, also from the same town, located a lumber yard. Rev. E. V. Blackman came from Rockledge, and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Salem Graham arrived from Palatka, and opened the first hotel, leased from William Brickell.

"C. F. Sulzner, of St. Augustine, came to Miami in 1896, before the railroad was completed, and William M. Brown, of Titusville arrived in 1896, and with associates opened the first bank—the Bank of Bay Biscayne. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Douglas arrived in 1898, and opened a dry goods store for Cohen & Friedman, while Fred S. Morse came to Miami a year before the railroad entered the city.

E. C. Romfh came to Miami in 1896 and secured a position with L. C. Oliver, later taking a position with the Bank of Bay Biscayne. (Romfh today, as president of the First National Bank of Miami, is one of the outstanding bankers of America).

"Judge H. F. Atkinson came to Miami in 1897 from Altoona, Florida, and hung out his "shingle." (Today he is one of the outstanding jurists in Florida).

"John Frohock, former sheriff, arrived in Miami in August, 1896, and E. A. Waddell arrived from Canada in 1894. T. N. Gautier left West Palm Beach for Miami in 1896.

"Dr. and Mrs. James M. Jackson were among the first to arrive in Miami in 1896, coming from Bronson, Florida. (The Jackson Memorial Hospital is named in honor of this great humanitarian).

"Capt. J. F. Jaudon arrived from Kissimmee in 1896, and opened a produce house. He was later tax assessor for Dade County.

"Robert R. Taylor, attorney, left Jacksonville for Miami in 1896, and Dr. R. E. Chafer deserted Kissimmee for Miami in 1896, opening a dental office.

"John Seybold came to Miami in 1896 as a journeyman baker, and is

now head of the great Seybold Baking Company.

"Walter S. Graham and family came to Miami from Titusville in 1896, and Mr. Graham, with William Featherly, founded the first newspaper, *The Miami Metropolis*, later owned by S. Bobo Dean, and when sold to Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, was changed to *The Miami Daily News*.

"J. K. Dorn was among the early arrivals, and Edwin Nelson came from Melbourne in 1896. William Burdine and family and Mrs. Eva P. Quarterman and family arrived in 1896 and opened a small store. Today Burdine's, the outgrowth of the small beginning, is one of the largest department stores in the entire South."

The growth of the village of Miami to the "Magic City" reads more like a fairy tale, if the statistics are to be taken as a criterion. Starting with a population of 260 in 1898, Miami's population increased to 29,549 in 1920; to 51,112 in 1923; in 1924 it was 102,582 in 1925, the height of the "Boom," it reached 131,292. Following the collapse of the "Boom" the permanent population decreased, to a degree but in 1935 the population had climbed back to 127,210 in Miami proper.

It is interesting to note that in the fall of 1921 public improvements in Miami were valued at \$6,518,609, and a report of the city auditor at that time states that "There are 43.3 miles of oiled macadam paving, valued at \$1,082,500; 11 miles of asphalt paving valued at \$880,000; 61 miles of sidewalks valued at \$610,000. 9 miles of storm sewers, valued at \$297,000; sanitary sewers valued at \$568,000; wood block paving valued at \$430,000, and the Twelfth Street and Miami Avenue bridges valued at \$200,000." The Municipal Docks were valued at \$1,314,505.22.

It was reported by the newspapers in the fall of 1921 that "The finances of the city are in a most gratifying condition, and the city proper has gained over 440 per cent in population since 1896. The assessed valuation in 1900 was

\$535,872; in 1915 it was \$13,215,400; and in 1921 it has increased to \$64,969,724."

In 1933 the assessed valuation had climbed to \$168,915,207, with a bonded debt of \$30,453,000, and bank resources on January 1 1933, totaled \$22,943,790.

Now in 1934, there seems to have been a radical change. The assessed valuation dropped to \$97,871,000. The population had increased to 110,637. The bonded debt of the city had decreased to \$29,264,000, and the banking resources had increased to \$24,016,833.

As of July 1949, the banking resources have increased in 15 years to \$2,485,587,527.75.

Bread Baking

❏ FROM CHILDREN to their grand parents, the loaf of bread has always been and always taken for "granted"—simply because bread is the staff of life, and no meal is complete without Bread, so quite naturally, there had to be "public bakers," to, not exactly take the place of the "home baked" loaf, but to augment same and relieve the housewife of this daily task; also, to provide a more uniform food. Therefore, where so many families as are necessary to establish a "town," or village, there was a public baker.

Taking the bread baking industry for granted, we lose sight of the fact that the business of baking and selling bread in an area the size of Dade, Monroe and Broward counties, with combined population of near 600,000, is quite a job; employing several thousand men and women, and contributing as much if not more towards the general welfare of an area, than any other single industry.

It is estimated that the gross volume of business done by the wholesale bread bakers in Miami alone, is over \$4,000,000. annually, and there cannot be a near accurate estimate of the retail bread business.

The history of wholesale bread baking in Miami proper started in 1896, when John Seybold, working in a small bake shop, decided to start his own bakery,

He had had considerable experience in the business, working from the ground up, so in 1900, he bought out a small bakery, and established the Seybold Baking Company, with a retail store on Flagler street, Miami.

His business grew so fast that he erected a modern plant, and in 1925, sold out to the Columbia Baking Company, who today are producing "Southern Bread."

About 1926, the American Bakeries Company, born in Birmingham Ala., in 1912, as the American Bakery & Candy Company began to expand and entered Miami, producing their loaf known as "Merita." Soon, there were other wholesale bread bakers to locate in the area.

One of the most phenomenal evidences of the growth of a baking plant from scratch," is that of the Fuchs Baking Company of South Miami, bakers of "Holsum" bread and several other brands. The Fuchs Baking Company, was started in 1913, by Chas. T. Fuchs and his son Chas. T. Fuchs Jr., in a small building in Homestead, some twenty miles south of Miami.

The elder Fuchs was an experienced baker, but to augment his income, he operated a small grocery store also. In

1915, his bread baking business began to become so large that the grocery end was practically abandoned, and in 1921, the Homestead Leader-Enterprise newspaper, published the fact that "The Homestead Bakery received this week the first solid car load of flour ever received in Homestead, . . .

The demand for their loaf, then known as "Bamby," became so great in Miami, proper, that the firm established a relay station in Miami, where trucks picked up the bread for delivery to stores. In 1935, the bakery found itself again cramped for space, and the plant was moved to South Miami, where the present ultra-modern plant is located.

The Fuchs Baking Company, in 1949, serves every community in Dade County, Broward County and Monroe County, from Ft. Lauderdale to Key West. Officials of the Company are; Chas. T. Fuchs Jr., President; Luther Chandler, First-vice-president; J. Lamar Paxson, Second vice-President; T. J. Faust, Secretary-Treasurer; J. B. Cash, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer and general manager.

The Fuchs Baking Company is the largest independent baking company in Florida.

CHAPTER XIII

Schools

THE EARLIEST HISTORY of Dade County schools dates from the early '80s, when pioneer schools were opened at Palm Beach, Coconut Grove and Lemon City, under the superintendency of Judge Allen E. Heyser. In 1886, he opened the first school in Palm Beach, which was then in Dade County. The second was opened in Coconut Grove and the third in Lemon City, and the fourth in Miami. Judge Heyser moved to Miami in 1899.

In 1897, Z. T. Merritt succeeded Judge Heyser as superintendent and continued in office for eight years. Miami's first public school was under the leadership of R. E. McDonald, and had twenty pupils. R. E. Hall succeeded Professor Merritt in 1905, and held office for sixteen years, when he was succeeded by Charles M. Fisher in 1921.

Professor Fisher served as Superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction until 1937, when he was succeeded by James T. Wilson, who has held the office since that time.

Members of the Board of Public Instruction since 1921 have been: H. H. Filer, Dr. A. G. Holmes, J. H. Herlong, S. E. Livingston, Ben Cocroft, Julian H. Webster, James J. Marshall, Fred Paradise, W. H. Combs, Sr., Dr. E. W. Ayars, Mrs. Nell K. Walker, Van E. Blanton, R. P. Terry, R. L. Ellis, Russell F. Hand, Charles G. Turner, Milton Weiss, F. H. McDonald, Harley G. Collins, Harley O. Lasseter and James A. Henderson.

An interesting tabulation of the enrollment of pupils and of school property valuation from 1921, show that in 1921, the total number of pupils enrolled was 9,153, and the school property was valued at \$1,075,000.

In 1949, the number of pupils enrolled was over 60,000, and properties were valued at over \$30,000,000. In 1949,

there were 3,600 people employed by the school Board, and the annual budget totaled over \$18,000,000.

At the end of the Merritt administration as Superintendent of Public Education and the beginning of that of Professor Fisher, Harry Gardner Cutler, research historian, in his History of Florida published in 1923, says, "The end of the Merritt administration saw Dade County with twenty-five schools stretching from Stuart one hundred and five miles south to Silver Palm."

Among the early members of the Dade County School Board were: W. M. Burdine, W. W. Farris, H. A. Pannock, A. Leight Monroe, G. A. Douglas and F. C. Bush.

University of Miami

The University of Miami is South Florida's leading institution of higher learning. It draws about half of its 8,000 men and women students from the Miami vicinity and the others from States outside of Florida and from foreign countries. The University's \$12,000,000 educational plant is located on two campuses in Coral Gables, the original North Campus and the new 245 acre Main Campus a mile northwest of the first site. In addition to the undergraduate body there is an Adult Division devoted to the cultural and occupational education of 1,500 Miami citizens, most of whom attend classes at night.

The remarkable expansion of the University teaching facilities and plant has taken place in the twenty-three years since the granting of its charter by the State of Florida on April 8, 1925. Among the citizens whose enthusiasm created the University were the late George E. Merrick, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, William Jennings Bryan, Gov. James M. Cox and Thomas J. Pancoast. Their original plans for a non-profit

institution to serve the growing community have been thoroughly realized under the leadership of Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, the University's first and only President. During its score of years, however, the young University was forced to live through several hazardous periods which threatened its survival.

Between the granting of its charter and the opening of its first classes occurred the 1926 hurricane and local financial reverses which cancelled the hopes of a multi-million dollar endowment and made it necessary for President Ashe to begin the first semester with 372 students and a faculty of 15 in the uncompleted Anastasia hotel building, now North Campus. Although on a smaller scale than anticipated, and without endowment, the University early adopted educational policies which have since made it a foremost center of cultural and scientific relations between North and South America. Its Hispanic-American Institute brings noted thinkers from both continents to an annual lecture series.

The University during World War II trained thousands of British and American flyers, particularly in navigation, and received the Navy plaque for the service. In 1946 its doors were thrown open to thousands of returning G.I.s. Temporary classrooms were constructed to meet the need, and the new Main Campus saw the construction of the first of the great permanent buildings, a Memorial Classroom Building seating 2,100 students.

Architects plans projecting a Main Campus for 10,000 students are well on their way to completion. The new group of 30 buildings, including 27 dormitories with apartments for 2,400 students, are now completed and furnish-

ed, the first occupants having moved in during March 1948. These may be viewed from Dixie Highway on the way to South Miami. The dormitories adjoin a 40-acre athletic field and border of Lake on whose far side is the Student Club, containing a cafeteria, meeting and lounging rooms and a patio for student gatherings and dancing. The dormitories and Student Club were built and furnished at a cost of more than \$6,000,000, and represent the largest loan for a university project ever obtained under F.H.A. insurance.

The University today has a faculty of nearly 400 who teach in the eight Schools of Business Administration, College of Liberal Arts, Music School, School of Education, Graduate School and the Adult Education Division. The Drama Department runs three repertory theaters during the winter season. The Department of Journalism has the first course in facsimile publishing in the country. The University at its South Campus, twelve miles south and occupying the former Naval Air Station grounds, has an experimental tropical fruit grove and a Tropical Fruit and Plant Food Laboratory.

Miami, or rather Dade County, boasts of a Military Academy, Johns Hopkins Vocational (Tech High) School, with over 3,000 students; 250 instructors, five departments and forty vocational courses.

Barry College, is a Catholic school of distinction for women. Its 1949 enrollment of over 400 girls, represent 26 states, in addition to Florida and several Latin American countries. The college was founded in 1943, and has modern facilities located on an 85-acre campus.

limits. At the present ratio of increase it will occupy about 150 square miles in twelve years when it attains its population of 500,000. This does not include the territory lying outside of Miami, at Miami Beach, Coconut Grove and other surrounding towns and villages that will ultimately be included in a Greater Miami."

(The Greater Miami area has increased to possibly over the 500,000 population mark, set by Mr. Manning, who, as a prophet, set it at twelve years).

An incident, amusing in itself yet serious in its effect upon the service rendered by the utility company and received by its customers, is contained in the following story quoted from the Miami Metropolis.

"The other night citizens of Miami were annoyed to no little degree when successively in various parts of the city the entire electric current was turned off and householders hunted shelves for candles. They cursed the Miami Electric Light & Power Company, its manager, and even the Board of Directors, but their ire should have been directed to the fish in the Miami river. It was their fault, Mr. Hyman says. For some reason unknown to Mr. Hyman, the deponent, the river, at the present time is heavily stocked with small fish presumably coming down the Miami Canal from the Everglades, thence into the river. About 1200 gallons of river water per minute is needed to condense steam. This is sucked through a large pipe by a powerful pump.

"For several days and nights at the peak hours it has been difficult to pump in the required amount because the small fish are sucked in such number against the screen over the river aperture of the pipe through which the water for the condenser is drawn. At times when the suction is heaviest they form an almost perfect blanket over the screen, making it necessary to shut down the pump for a minute or two, releasing the suction

so that the fish can get loose and clear the screen."

In February, 1924, it was announced that A. E. Fitkins & Co., would purchase the electric and street railway system of Miami Beach, together with the contract for operating the street railway in Miami. On March 15, 1924, it was announced that Clarence E. Groesbeck, president of the American Power & Light Company, had purchased the Miami Beach Electric and street railway companies. The deal was hailed with delight by city officials of both Miami and Miami Beach.

Mayor E. C. Romfh, City Manager F. H. Wharton, both stated that operation of the Miami side would mean better water, lights and gas at a reasonable rate. City Commissioner Chas. D. Leffler, also came out for the deal, and E. G. Sewell, president of the Miami chamber of commerce said, "In regards to street cars—everybody knows I am opposed to street cars in Miami, and my opinion is that a good bus system is the right plan for the city." (How true was the former civic worker).

"John S. Collins, pioneer developer of Miami Beach, said; "From what I have read in the newspapers, it looks like a good deal for the city and its development."

In April 1924, S. R. Inch, purchased the electric systems in Hialeah, from the Curtiss-Bright Realty Company; also from the City of Miami, the Deisel-Electric Generating Station, located in Hialeah, which Miami had previously purchased with the intention of using it in connection with new water plant contemplated near Hialeah.

There is no question about the activities of the Florida Power & Light Company in using every possible means to render service since its organization, and especially during the "boom" and World War II, but the Company also visualized peace time growth of this area.

Anticipating this, even before V-J Day, and as fast as military restrictions permitted, orders were placed for new generators and equipment for postwar

growth with an expansion program well under way. This program estimated to cost over \$85,000,000, calls for more than doubling the system capability (from 210,000 to over 450,000 kilowatts) in the five years 1946-50.

With the cease-fire order new construction started everywhere in Dade County. In 1947 it continued to increase. In Metropolitan Miami, for instance, the number of new dwelling units constructed increased 123% over 1946, which itself had been the biggest construction year in the past twenty.

Among all metropolitan areas in the United States, regardless of size, Metropolitan Miami ranked fourth in number of new dwelling units built during the year, and the state of Florida ranked third among all states.

The 1948 Construction Budget of \$22,000,000 is one of the largest in the Company's history.

The growth of rural electric lines in Dade County is shown below. Electric service is now available throughout practically all of the inhabited parts of the County.

1930	104 miles of rural lines
1935	162 miles of rural lines
1940	399 miles of rural lines
1945	563 miles of rural lines
1947	801 miles of rural lines

Miami Water Company

In 1941, the Florida Legislature, created the Miami Water Board, permitting the City of Miami, to operate the water department through said board, but without any hindrance from the City, so as to keep the Water Department out of politics. Formerly, the Florida Power & Light Company, collected water bills and kept books, paying the city for the water and charging the consumer for collecting costs. Under the 1941 set-up the Miami Water Company handles the production, distribution, bookkeeping and collecting.

The 1949 Water Board consists of John C. Preston, chairman; W. Stanley Dodd, Geo. C. Estill, Fred W. Borton and Charles A. Thomas. W. A. Glass, former manager of the Water

department of the Florida Power & Light Company, was named Manager of the Company by the Water Board.

Early after the cheation of the Board, it was found that the rapid growth of the Greater Miami area, which is served by the Miami Water Company, from its wells near Miami Springs, necessitated the location of an additional water supply, so wells were sunk west of South Miami, and a forty-eight inch concrete main was laid from the new wells to the main pipes in Miami. The Water Board anticipates with the new source of supply, they can take care of a population of over 750,000.

Southern Bell Telephone

The telephone has become so important to the life of every human, that without it, nations would stagnate—in fact of course it is tied right in with Electricity—the discovery and development of which revolutionized the World.

In 1898, a charter was granted for the first telephone exchange in Miami, to J. R. Dewey, James Sanders and Y. F. Gray. Plans were to extend lines from New River to Cutler, but actually they first ran from Coconut Grove to Lemon City. The first subscribers were: Hotel Miami, Hotel Biscayne, Connelly House, Royal Palm, Miami Metropolis, Sunny Land, Miami Ice Co., L. C. Oliver & Co., D. R. Knowlton, H. M. King, East Coast Depot, Chas. Thompson, F. S. Morse, A. Correll, Miami Transfer Co., P. Ullendorf, Townley Bros, Miami Drug Co., W. N. Woods, Golf Links, J. A. McDonald, Tuttle estate, Chase & Harney, Edwin Nelson and C. H. Raulerson.

The first phone directory contained a list of 87 subscribers. So it reflects the remarkable growth of present Dade County within only 51 years, when the Company reports over 167,000 phones in service, and plans are already in operation in the extension of lines, putting lines underground, building a new exchange in South Miami, with an overall picture of being able to take care of almost 500,000 customers by 1966.

The Company is spending millions of dollars in 1949, looking forward to the future growth of this area, and to take care of constantly increasing demands, according to C. J. Tucker, District Manager.

Transportation

Early local transportation in Miami, became a fact when the City of Miami, owned the street railway system, which was later sold to the Miami Transit Company—under a bus charter—and the rails were taken up, and the Bus company now operates excellent service to all parts of the city and beyond, in some instances.

The Miami Beach Railway Company, served that city, operating also to Miami. Later both bus lines were bought out by the Pawley interest, and additional busses placed in service.

The City of Coral Gables, "junked" its street railway system and placed busses in service, and extended its municipal system to fast growing outlying sections. L. L. Lee, former Miami City Manager, purchased the South Miami Bus line, owned by V. D. Bryant, and in 1948, Coast Cities bus lines began competition in Miami with the Miami Transit Company, mostly serving areas north of Miami city limits.

Today, in 1949, the Greater Miami area, offers bus service equal to any section of the country.

Seaboard Air Line Railroad

Without the foresight of S. Davies Warfield, former President of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, Miami, would still be a "one railroad city," but Warfield visualized the future of this area, just as Henry M. Flagler had done in 1895.

Warfield's foresight was that South Florida, was destined to become the most attractive and populous area of the entire State, so he began to extend his railroad, from the central part of the state, towards the East Coast, with the ultimate terminus at Miami, but which eventually ended at Homestead, in the heart of the agricultural section.

Securing rights of way and fighting other obstacles were some of the troubles Warfield had in building his railroad from West Palm Beach, a distance of about sixty-five miles to Miami, and the cost of the road was said to have been around ten million dollars.

Gas

The Florida Power & Light Company, operates the Miami Gas Company, serving the Miami area only, while the People's Gas Company, of Miami Beach, serves practically the entire East Coast, other than Miami, and Coral Gables. Both these companies are extending their services to take care of the demand. People's Gas to accommodate twice the present number of customers and the Florida Power & Light to serve an additional 20,000 customers.

The Mails

History of the early mail service to Dade County, dates back to 1870, when a route was established from Fort Dallas to Key West, via water and later a route was established between Fort Dallas and Palm Beach, which was said to have saved two days in transit. Blackman says; "A man by the name of Sturtevant secured the first contract for mail service, and traveled on foot, following the beach. During the Seminole War a mail route had been established from St. Augustine to Fort Dallas to deliver dispatches to the garrison. 'Long ohn', as he was called, secured this contract and he hid in the bushes during the day, traveling only at night to escape detection by the Indians.

"The first postoffice in Dade County was established at Indian Key in 1835, with Charles Howe as postmaster; the second at Key Biscayne in 1839, and in 1850 at Fort Dallas, with George Ferguson as postmaster."

Miami's postmaster's since 1896 have been; Mrs. Alice Brickell, Joseph S. Warner, H. C. Budge, Morgan E. Jones, F. M. Brown, A. E. Cully, John D. Garner, Owen W. Pittman, W. C. Hill, George E. Merrick and Hugh P. Emerson.

CHAPTER XV

Miami's Boom

(Although calm and thoughtful statisticians and historians say the Miami Boom was caused by the activities and publicities connected with the draining of the Everglades and the advertising of "cheap lands," as the result, throughout the United States, we have asked three prominent real estate men to give their version.—*The Author*).

LON WORTH CROW

"It is my opinion that the Florida Boom started as a matter of natural consequence with here and there additional outside thrusts that contributed to its speed. The World War started the American people to travel and created, in especially the young man, desire to possess and do. The capital was encouraged by offers from bankers, bond houses and individuals. The desire to invest and profit was stimulated.

"At this particular time, Miami was very much in evidence as an advertised city and probably was in the "spotlight" more than any other American city. My observation is that the outside man with capital for investing purposes was the aggressor in starting the Boom and that he anticipated the increased speculative value here sooner than did the local citizen. Once the way was shown for quick profits in real estate turnover, it was then a very easy and simple matter to buy and then turn around and sell at a profit. True values were not considered by the investing public figuring only in speculative possibility. I have seen acreage near Miami sell at the beginning of the Boom for \$250 an acre, change hands a number of times and sell ultimately at \$5,000 per acre, to then come back to the original owner under foreclosure of the original first purchase money mortgage, which represented a value of about \$190 per acre. All this within a period of two years.

"The Boom in Florida, followed by the stock depression of 1929 and the general depression over the country, has brought out very definitely the outstanding form of investment. Good real estate, properly located, paid for, and intelligently handled, will outlive depression and give the owner the confidence of security that no other investment will approach."

M. B. NEWMAN

"I have never definitely ascertained by my own satisfaction what caused the Boom of 1925, unless it could be due to the fact that some of the tourists and Northern visitors, who came here to enjoy the climate, sports and other attractions, purchased property, and upon realizing they could readily sell same at a substantial profit, made other purchases, passed the word on to their friends, with the result that this information finally reached certain Northern promoters and developers, who were very quick to take advantage of the fact that many Northern people and investors had a surplus of cash made during the World War, and were willing to invest in Florida, the last Pioneer State and which up to that time was held in high regard by the people of the United States at large.

"January, 1919, shortly after the close of the World War, upon arriving in Miami, I found a hustling little town of approximately 29,000 "dyed-in-the-wool" inhabitants, all of whom seemed to have unlimited faith in the future of their community. New shops were being opened up by out-of-town concerns, and Northern investors were purchasing homes and business properties at reasonable prices. This continued throughout 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 with a substantial gradual increase in population, rentals and sales. During this time anyone purchasing a home or leasing a piece of business property in the city

limits could depend upon disposing of same at a fair profit within a few months, or at the latest, the following season. Also during this period a few suburban properties were being developed by local real estate concerns and offered for sale on reasonable terms, with a fair demand. The Coral Gables development was started, but met with only mediocre success until 1924 when increased activity was noted.

"Beginning with the summer of 1924, a very evident increase in real estate activity became apparent, when several large promoters and developers of suburban and subdivision properties arrived in Miami and began making inquiries for acreage tracts of forty to one hundred acres. Well located, close-in acreage at this time could be purchased as low as \$200 to \$500 per acre. Some acreage sales were made, the tracts plotted and vacant lots put on the market starting at about \$500 each on easy terms. Ground floor Flagler Street offices were opened by the promoters, elaborate maps and literature were soon in evidence and high-pressure sales managers were imported to train the crews of salesmen. By October and November, 1924, more and more out-of-town operators and developers from Chicago, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, and other large cities, began pouring into the state, with the result that by January, 1925, acreage prices were soaring to such an extent that same was selling from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per acre. From this date on until December, 1925, acreage prices jumped daily and weekly until they reached \$40,000 per acre for the best. Close-in acreage located on main highways six to eight miles from the city was selling for \$20,000 to \$25,000 per acre.

"Commencing early in 1919, there was a steady increase in real estate values on downtown business properties with particular reference to the two blocks on East Flagler Street between Miami Avenue and Northeast Second Avenue. Several local speculators began purchasing outright and leasing for ninety-nine years a number of these properties. Prior to 1919, property in this vicinity was being

purchased and leased at \$1,000 to \$1,500 per front foot. In 1919 values increased \$20,000 per front foot. Subsequent to 1921, 1922 and 1923, \$3,000 to \$5,000 per front foot in 1924, \$6,000 to \$8,000 per front foot; and in 1925, \$10,000 to \$20,000 per front foot. Subsequent to 1925-1926 front foot values declined and there were very few sales or long-term leases, except foreclosures, until 1928 when two or three long-term leases were made in the Halcyon block on a basis of \$4,000 per front foot and one long-term lease on the north side of the Burdine block at approximately \$6,500 per front foot. No further sales or leases of importance were made until 1930, when one lease in the Halcyon block was closed at \$4,000 per front foot, and one in the Burdine block at \$6,666 per front foot. No further sales or long-term lease were made in 1930, 1931 and 1932, until the fall of 1933, when one long-term lease was made at \$6,666 per foot and another in 1934 at \$5,333 per foot, all these leases being based on a six per cent valuation, and the tenant paying taxes, insurance and repairs.

"An outstanding instance of the rise and fall of real estate values in Miami is the property located at 1933 East Flagler Street, now occupied by the Childs Restaurant. This property was leased for ninety-nine years in February, 1919, at a net rental of \$6,000 per year plus taxes, which, capitalized at six per cent, gives a value of \$100,000 or \$2,000 per front foot, for an inside lot fifty feet by one hundred and forty feet, improved with an obsolete, one-story building having a value of approximately \$12,000 or \$15,000. This lease contained an option running to the lessee for the purchase of the fee simple for \$105,000, which option was subsequently exercised by the lessee. In June, 1925, the Mizner Development Corporation, developers of Boca Raton near Palm Beach, executed a ninety-nine year lease at an average net rental of approximately \$58,000 per year plus taxes, and paid \$125,000 bonus to the tenant then in the property to vacate same, which, capitalized at six per cent, amounted to \$1,000,000 or

\$20,000 per front foot for a fifty-foot lot. In May, 1927, the Mizner lease was cancelled and a new lease made to Childs Restaurant at \$12,000 per year net plus taxes, or a valuation of \$4,000 per front foot, and which is approximately the present-day value of same.

"Another illustration of increases in values is eight parcels of land in twenty-five and fifty-foot lots, in Block 117 North, now improved with the Shoreland Arcade Building, which was purchased in 1919 to 1924 inclusive, at a total purchase price of approximately \$500,000, and which was leased by the owner, Thomas J. Peters, in May, 1925, to the Shoreland Company, developers of Miami Shores Subdivision, for ninety-nine years, at a net rental of \$200,000 per year plus taxes. The present Shoreland Arcade Building was constructed upon this property at a cost in excess of \$1,000,000 by the lessee. Capitalizing the \$200,000 rental at six per cent gives a valuation of \$3,333,333 in 1925, or over six times the cost in 1919-1924.

"One of the most striking illustrations of property value increases during the hectic Boom of 1925 is the Hotel Halcyon property, being the Northwest corner of East Flagler Street and Northeast Second Avenue, running through the block to Northeast First Street, having a frontage of one hundred and eight-five feet on Flagler Street with a depth of two hundred and ninety feet, improved with an obsolete hotel building approximately thirty years old at the present time, to which several stores and arcades have been added. This property was purchased by Thomas J. Peters, one of Miami's pioneer settlers, in 1911 for \$388,000. In 1924 a New York syndicate offered to purchase same

outright for \$5,000,000, which was refused, and the owner was offered in excess of \$6,000,000 in 1925. For the year ending April 30, 1926, the income alone was \$519,000. In July, 1934, this property was sold "under the hammer" for \$333,600, which was less than the amount paid for same in 1911, to say nothing of the cost of improvements made during this period."

This challenge to the success of the program was immediately accepted. New markets had to be sought, developed and utilized, and new procedures and methods worked out. With hardly any interruption an entire fleet of ocean-going vessels was chartered and brought into operation. The company erected its own terminal facilities and purchased or leased tugs, barges and other necessary equipment, establishing a complete ocean-going transportation system which could bring into Florida the needed materials and supplies. Shipments were routed and followed from production centers to their destination at Florida ports and the construction program went forward uninterrupted.

In addition, in the fall of 1926, the devastating storm which destroyed the company's lines and facilities in the Dade County area made it necessary for practically the entire construction organization to drop the problems before them and concentrate every effort on immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction of its distribution lines and plants in the Greater Miami area. Those who were in Dade County at the time can well remember the constant and untiring effort put forth by the entire organization of the company to restore service to the stricken area as rapidly as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

Growth Of Aviation

GLENN H. CURTISS, of Hammondsport, N. Y. noted pioneer flier and builder of one of the earliest biplanes, was the first to draw attention to Miami as a potential aviation center, when he established a flying school on Miami Beach, in 1916. He later confined his activities to the North-west section of Miami.

To former Mayor E. G. Sewell, goes the credit of securing the establishment of the Dinner Key U. S. Naval Aviation Base in 1917, and the continued development of aviation in the Miami area reached its climax in 1928 when Curtiss presented 160 acres of land to the City of Miami, to be used as a municipal airport. In 1934, Miami became the largest international air gateway in the world through the activities of Pan American Airways and Eastern Air Lines.

On July 28, 1927, the Greater Miami Airport Association was formed, and on February 1, 1928, the City Commission organized an Aviation Department, with A. H. Hermance as director, and in June 1929, the Miami Aero Club was formed. In 1930, the Navy established a Naval Reserve Base at Opa-locka. On August 18, 1931, Chapman Field, which served as a base during World War I, was re-opened and Capt. Earl S. Hoag was commanding officer.

The history of Pan American Airways, insofar as Dade County is concerned, dates from June 1928, when it decided to establish a base of operations in Miami instead of Key West, where the Company had been operating to Cuba. The company used Dinner Key for its sea planes and completed its Miami airport on 36 street, in September, 1928, when land service to Havana, Cuba was inaugurated. January 2, 1929, the Miami-Nassau route was inaugurated, and on January 9, 1929, the service to San Juan, Puerto Rico, was started, and on February 4, 1929, the service was extended

to Cristobal via Central America, and later the company extended its service to practically all of South and Central America.

Eastern Air Lines, pioneering in domestic service, later began to use Pan American's 36 Street air port facilities, and today it operates planes serving major cities in the mid-west and east, as well as to the West Indies and South America. Eastern Air Lines, employs several thousand people in Miami, and is one of the largest transportation companies serving this area.

With the growth of aviation, and the importance of Miami, as a terminus, National Air Lines, began its domestic service, followed by Delta Air Lines.

The growth of aviation increased so rapidly, that the Pan American 36 Street base could not take care of the demands made upon it by potential foreign air lines, so the Florida Legislature in 1945 created the Dade County Port Authority, which Act vested the Board of County Commissioners, acting as the Port Authority, with jurisdiction over aviation activities in the county, with full power to acquire, own and operate airports. In 1947, the Legislature, extended the Authority to the right to issue revenue bonds of the county for the purpose of acquiring, enlarging, extending, and or improving airports and airport facilities.

Acting under the powers granted, the Dade County Port Authority, on January 1, 1946, purchased from Pan American Airways, the 36 Street airport for \$2,464,598. Then entered into twenty-year lease agreements with Pan American Airways. Eastern Air Lines, National Air Lines, Delta Air Lines and Taca Airways Agency. Today the entire holdings of the Authority at the 36 Street plant covers 3,000 acres and is currently valued at over \$25,000,000.

Air lines operating from the 36 Street

plant to date, include; Pan American, National, Eastern, Delta; Aerovias Brazil, Aerovias Guest, Avianca, British South American, Cubana, Expreso Aeor Inter-American, KLM Royal Dutch and Panagra. All these are "scheduled" air lines. There are 37 "Charter Carriers"—non-scheduled, also using the air port.

Members of the Dade County Commission—Port Authority, when created were: Chas. H. Crandon, chairman; Hugh Peters, I. D. MacVicar, Preston B. Bird and Val C. Cleary. The Board appointed A. B. Curry, former City Manager of both Coral Gables and Miami, as Director. Present members of the Authority, as of 1949, are: Hugh Peters, chairman; I. D. MacVicar, Preston B. Bird, Louis F. Snedigar, and Jesse Yarbrough.

The Port Authority, has entered into negotiations with the Seaboard Air Line

Railway, for the removal of its yards adjoining the 36 Street Air Port, to a point east of Hialeah, in order to increase the service and possibilities of the International Air Terminal.

The combined annual payroll of all companies using facilities of airports belonging to the Authority, including the payroll of Federal employees directly employed on the airfields, was over \$34,000,000. The estimated number of passengers who are in transit and stop over in Miami, while transferring from overseas lines and vice-versa is 280,000 persons, and the estimated expenditure for hotels, meals, etc, is over \$8,000,000. Local purchases made by airlines and allied companies through Miami merchants exceed \$28,000,000.

There was a total of over 1,500,000 passengers handled at the International Airport in 1948.

CHAPTER XVII

Coral Gables Library

THE CORAL GABLES Public Library, had its inception during Progress Week, in November 1927. It was established by the Coral Gables Women's Club, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Din Peabody, then president of the club, and in 1936, her interest had not waned and she was chairman of the Library Committee.

With enthusiastic energy the members of the club worked for months writing letters to approximately three hundred authors telling them of their proposed desire in founding a library and requesting their good-will and favor by presenting the library with gifts of their books. These letters met with almost immediate response, so that the Library opened its doors in November, 1927, with a humble nucleus of three hundred books, reposing on shelves, which with other furniture, were gifts from the Coral Gables Corporation, through the courtesy of the founder of Coral Gables, George E. Merrick.

Mrs. Cyrus Kitchen was appointed librarian, and held that position for about six months, when she resigned on account of ill health, when Miss Margaret Beaton, formerly on the staff of the Flagler Memorial Library, became librarian.

In 1936, there were 9,000 volumes in the library, all of which were classified and catalogued according to the Dewey decimal system. The Library Committee in 1936 consisted of: Mrs. Don Peabody, chairman; Mrs. J. R. Williams, treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Rosborough, president of the Women's Club; Mrs. Andrew Doleman, Mrs. O. A. Sandquist, Mrs. C. F. Flynn, and Mrs. M. B. Garris.

The Library, though started by the Women's Club, and still sponsored by them, is supported by the City of Coral Gables, since 1928, and the present handsome building in connection with the Women's Club, on East Ponce de Leon Boulevard, is a credit to a city much larger than Coral Gables.

In 1936, the Library staff included: Miss Margaret Beaton, librarian; assisted by Miss Helen de Pamphilis and Miss Helen English.

In 1949, Margaret Beaton, is still librarian, and the Library Committee is Mrs. Dave H. Estill, and Mrs. James B. Shields.

A recent survey of libraries in Florida, showed that the Coral Gables Library, had the largest per capita of readers for a city its size. In 1949, the Library had over 27,000 volumes on its shelves, in comparison to 300 books in 1927.

CHAPTER XVIII

Flagler Public Library

The history of the Flagler Public Library, named in honor of Henry M. Flagler, builder of the Florida East Coast Railroad, which through its entrance to Miami, made this city possible, was founded in 1900, when at a social gathering at the home of Mrs. Dr. James M. Jackson, of the Married Ladies' Afternoon Club, they decided to organize a reading circle.

Miami, at the time was a very small town, and none of those present could visualize its future growth. The Library Committee formed at that meeting were: Mrs. E. C. McAllister, Mrs. Fred Hand, Mrs. S. L. Gramling, Mrs. Harry C. Budge, Mrs. Fred Budge, Mrs. B. B. Tatum, Mrs. W. M. Burdine, Mrs. W. M. McDonald, Mrs. N. B. Fuller, Mrs. McKellam and Mrs. William E. March. Mrs. Frank J. Ashworth, was an early historian of the library.

The growth of the library was not meteoric, but required the conscientious work of those tireless women who felt they had a job to do and did it. In 1902, Mrs. Antoinette Frederick became president of the library. Later Mrs. B. B. Tatum was chosen librarian, and when the number of volumes reached one hundred and sixty-seven, it was decided to employ a paid librarian and a Miss Jaudon was selected.

In 1911, Henry Flagler gave the Woman's Club and library a lot opposite what is now the DuPont Building, which was later sold for \$345,000, and the present handsome home was erected on North Bayshore Drive and Biscayne Bay, and in 1936 had over 40,000 books.

Later, the City of Miami assumed the

responsibility for the library, and added "branch" libraries in the down-town area, and appropriated funds for the building of a main library at a location to be selected more convenient to the public.

In 1949, the Miami library employs 50 people, and its annual budget is over head of the library.

Among others who contributed their time and efforts towards a permanent library in the early days were:

Mrs. Clifton D. Benson, Mrs. L. E. Junkin, Mrs. Reginald Owen, Mrs. T. V. Moore and Mrs. George Cook.

In 1937, the City of Miami established the Miami Public Library in the old post office building, now the site of the First Federal Savings & Loan Co., as the location of the Flagler Memorial Library, was too far from the center of population. In 1941, the necessity for a larger and permanent library in the down town area, was realized and a committee of 25 citizens were appointed to look over locations, etc.

In the meantime, under the direction of Mrs. Frances G. Parsons, the Main Library began to open branches for the benefit of the public. Present branches are: Allapattah, Dorsey Memorial, Flagler Memorial, Lemon City, Little River and Riverside.

After several years of arguments as to the best location for a permanent main library, the City Commission, in September 1949, decided upon a portion of Bay Front Park, and work is going on in the construction of the library which is estimated to cost around \$1,250,000.

CHAPTER XIX

The Tamiami Trail

In 1915, Capt. J. F. Jaudon and Judge William F. Hill, proposed that Lee County and Dade County, jointly undertake the construction of a cross-state road that would join the east and west coasts. Securing the backing and publicity of a number of newspapers, and through the tireless efforts of Capt. Jaudon, a survey was started and eventually a tract of land purchased by the Chevelier Corp., of which Capt. Jaudon, was made president.

The first bond issue was floated in Dade County, July 16, 1916, for \$275,000. The next issues totaled over \$200,000, and in 1924, another issue for \$125,000. Lee County had floated a bond issue of \$325,000, to complete their end of the highway, and funds

were turned over to the State Road Department, to build the road.

In 1928 the Tamiami Trail Association was formed at Ft. Myers, with Barron G. Collier as president. Ora E. Chapin, as vice-pres., and Charles H. Brown, mayor of Tampa, as treasurer. Governor John W. Martin was heartily behind the work, and Fons A. Hathaway, then chairman of the State Road Department, rushed its completion.

In 1923, the State Legislature, created Collier County and Hendry County from the original Lee County, but the "Trail" was then completed and in operation. Today in 1949, the Tamiami Trail is the southernmost highway link connecting the east and west coasts of Florida.

CHAPTER XX

Broadcasting History

☐ BROADCASTING HISTORY in Miami, and in Florida started with the now WQAM, when a license was issued to Station WFAW, February, 1921. This young entertaining industry shortly appealed to the Miami Metropolis, newspaper—now the Miami Daily News—for assistance in preparing programs, but in 1922 the newspaper dropped their part of the operation and the call letters WQAM were adopted.

Placed beside the present day transmitter, the equipment used then would hardly be recognized. Fred W. Borton, then president of the Miami Broadcasting Company, made most of the parts himself, as he was head of the Electrical Equipment Company, and its expenses were charged off as good-will advertising. In 1926, the Department of Commerce granted permission for the station to increase its wattage to 500 watts.

WQAM is accredited with carrying storm warnings to remote sections of south east Florida which saved many lives during the 1926 hurricane, and it is the first station in the United States to install a permanent remote pick-up from the U. S. Meteorological Department.

In 1928, the power was increased to one thousand watts, and WQAM became a full time affiliate of the Columbia Broadcasting System. In 1947 a change of affiliation was made to the American Broadcasting System. In the mean time, on September 24, 1945, W. W. Luce, a partner of Borton, sold his interest in the company to the Miami Herald, and on January 24, 1948, Borton sold his interest and The Miami Herald became the sole owner. June of 1948, the station was completely modernized with

all new equipment, including a new 250 foot tower out in Biscayne Bay.

WIOD

“Wonderful Isle of Dreams”—What an appeal to the listener-in away out yonder.

WIOD was established in 1926, and was the first broadcasting station in Miami with one thousand watts. WIOD was originally designed as WMBF (Wonderful Miami Beach Florida), and was designed by Jesse H. Jay, who sold the station to the Miami Daily News Company, in 1935, and operates its activities from the News Tower, although its transmitting station is situated in beautiful Biscayne Bay.

It is reported that the first national network program to be broadcast in southern Florida, was transmitted by WIOD in March, 1928, and regular network service was inaugurated in January, 1929.

Other Radio Stations

On February 18, 1948, after many setbacks, George Thorpe, former advertising manager of the Miami Daily News, secured a permit for Radio Station WVCG, in Coral Gables, with a 1000 watt station on 1070 kilocycles. Other officers of the company are: Dr. P. J. Manson, Mrs. P. J. Manson, and Thomas H. Anderson.

Frank Katzentine, Miami attorney, formed the popular station of WKAT, and WGBS, is owned by Frank G. Storer, also owner of the Miami Beach Sun and Coral Gables Riviera-Times.

Other radio stations are: WFEC; WINZ; WLRD; WMBM; WMIE; WPFZ; WTTT; and WTVJ, which is television.

CHAPTER XXI

Churches

Cities of Dade County, have kept pace spiritually with their advancement materially, and in 1949, the number of churches of all denominations, including 60 for colored people, is 220, with four new ones under construction. Church membership is estimated at over 125,000, with a congregation increase of about 30 per cent during the winter season.

According to the record of early Church activities in Miami proper—and at that time there was no Miami Beach nor Coral Gables—the first Church organized was the Presbyterian. Rev. E. V. Blackman, a minister and historian, says that, "Henry M. Flagler, early in the history of Miami, realized that Church organizations were one of the necessary foundations on which to build a city; consequently made provisions for the gift of two lots to each denomination, one for Church and one for a Parsonage."

Flagler, being a Presbyterian and son of a Presbyterian minister provided two lots on East Flagler street and Third avenue, for the erection of a church, where it has stood all these years, only soon to be torn down and replaced by business. The new church, replacing the old one, is being completed on Brickell Avenue.

The first place of worship was in a tent-like house on Miami avenue and near the Florida East Coast tracks, leading to the old Royal Palm Hotel. Whenever the Presbyterians were not using the place for worship it was freely given to other denominations who had no other place for service.

According to Dr. Blackman and Isadore Cohen, author of "Miami Sketches," the tent was also used as a reading room, and made a gathering place for homeless people then in Miami. In 1897, Rev. W. W. Faris was called to

the Pastorate and retired in 1919.

Dr. Blackman says, "A short time after the Presbyterians organized and laid claim to be the first Church to organize, the Congregationalist came in, the Rev. Platz being the district representative, and for a short time there was some conflict between the two denominations. The Roman Catholic Church was also organized and Priest's house on N. E. First avenue and Second street, where the church and school now stand."

Dr. Blackman further states that, "Mrs. Julia Tuttle, being a devout Episcopalian, early in the awakening of Miami, gave to the Episcopal Church two lots ** on which to build a house of worship for her chosen denomination *** Mrs. Tuttle was a large contributor, and among the leading members were Mrs. Curtis W. Gardner, Fred S. Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Budge. ***)"

In writing of his own denomination, the First Methodist Church of Miami, Dr. Blackman says; "The First Methodist Church was organized in 1896, with Rev. E. V. Blackman as its pastor. The first organization was made up of about thirty members, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, and Mrs. J. I. Wilson. The Methodists had for some time quite a checkered career and worshipped wherever there was a place open to them. The Presbyterian tent was used when not occupied by its own denomination".

The Methodists secured the donation of two lots for a Church, but were found to be in an unsavory neighborhood, and through the influence of Dr. Blackman, Flagler donated three lots in exchange. Later these were found unsatisfactory, so the Church sold this property and erected a handsome building which is now known as the White Temple.

The Baptists also organized a Church in 1896, and John Sewell is accredited as being one of the original sponsors. Rev. J. R. Jester was sent to Miami, to help organize the church, and according to Blackman, the following were among the charter members; John Sewell, J. W. Arnold, E. E. Padgett, Mrs. Rosa Padgett, C. H. Height, J. H. Cashwell,

J. M. Strange, J. J. Dykes, H. W. Padgett, J. L. Vaughn, Mrs. M. P. Amazon and W. H. Edwards.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1898 by the Rev. Fred Blackburn, and among those active in its organization were Dr. James M. Jackson, and T. N. Gautier.

CHAPTER XXII

Newspapers

¶ No history of a community is complete without mention of its newspaper—or newspapers—as no community ever became other than a cross-road's without the influence and inspiration of the press.

It is not necessary for us to attempt to write a history of American Newspapers, or the men who made each possible, as every man, woman and child today, realizes the value of the printer word, the cartoons etc., which, not only make the big daily, but also the little country weekly. Therefore this chapter is confined to Dade County, as it was and is today.

Shortly after the Florida East Coast Railway entered Miami, the Maimi Metropolis, issued its first edition on May 15, 1896. The paper was established by Walter S. Graham and Wesley M. Featherly. In 1899, B. B. Tatum purchased an interest in the paper, and in 1905 S. Bobo Dean bought a half interest. Some time later Tatum sold his interest to A. Bendell, and in 1915 Dean became the sole owner. When Miami's boom seemed to be an actuality, Dean sold out to Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, and the paper's name was changed to the Miami Daily News. Dan J. Mahoney is vice-pres., and general manager.

In 1903 E. B. Stoneman began the publication of the Miami Evening Record, the first issue being dated September 15, 1903. Later the paper became the Morning News-Record, and in 1910, through a reorganization, the name was changed to the Miami Herald, with Frank B. Shutts, as president and Stoneman as editor.

Just as far-sighted as was Henry Flagler, in the early days, was John S. Knight, of Ohio, when he purchased the Miami Herald, from the Shutts interest, and immediately, its circulation

began to "boom." Its policy remained one of community interest, but also broadened into National scope, until today it has the largest circulation of any Florida newspaper.

This author can remember that as early as in 1915, the Jacksonville Times Union, boasted of having the largest circulation in the State—and it did, because Miami was merely a "baby" then, but owned and controlled by the railroad interest, as a member of the "KEPT PRESS" of Florida, it never actually reflected any adverse sentiment, or criticism against any railroad serving Florida.

John S. Knight, a man young in years, but with wide newspaper experience and broad in his editorial expressions, has made the Miami Herald one if the outstanding newspapers of the Nation. His Associate Editor, John Pemnekamp, also came up from the ranks, and under his leadership, the destiny of the Herald was assured.

Both the Miami Daily News and the Miami Herald, have achieved National recognition. The Daily News won the Pulitzer prize for disinterested and meritorious service to the community in 1938, and the Miami Herald, won the Maria Cabot Award given by Columbia University in 1946, for pioneering in Latin-American news coverage.

Numerous weekly newspapers have started and died in Dade County, as well as an aggressive tabloid edited by Vanderbilt. The Miami Tribune, also a tabloid, was started by M. S. Annenberg, but it folded and was absorbed by The Herald. The Miami Post, weekly, is published by A. L. Westman. The Miami Review, Labor News are also current weeklies.

When Coral Gables was going strong, an outstanding weekly was started by John Montgomery and Clarence Fran-

cis, and was published by them, until, at the death of Francis, Montgomery sold out to Al. Harum, former Brooklyn N. Y. newspaper man. The Coral Gables Riviera, as it was known, enlarged its facilities, and later Harum changed the weekly into a daily, under the name of Coral Gables Riviera-Times.

Its circulation greatly increased as the population grew, and its policy of community development and encouragement, appealed to not only the people

of Coral Gables, but to residents of adjoining areas.

In 1949, George B. Storer, capitalist, newspaper owner and radio broadcasting station owner, purchased the Montgomery Miami Beach Sun, and also the Harum, Coral Gables Riviera Times, providing a Sunday edition for subscribers of both newspapers. Harum remained as editor-publisher, with Jim Moore, managing editor of the Coral Gables paper in the same capacity.

CHAPTER XXIII

Coconut Grove

Coconut Grove, an integral part of Miami, is said to be the site of the oldest settlement on Biscayne Bay, and according to public records a store was opened on the site of the first settlement in 1870, and housed a postoffice in 1873. It is obvious, according to many persons living in that area, that this section should have been selected in preference to early Miami, owing to its high terrain, overlooking Biscayne Bay.

As the village of Miami continued to grow, through the efforts of Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Brickell, the settlement at Coconut Grove seemed to stop, and the post office was abandoned, to be reopened in 1884 with Charles Peacock as postmaster. In 1877 Ralph M. Munroe, widely known architect, settled in Coconut Grove, and planted a fine grove of coconut trees on his lands fronting Biscayne Bay. Ralph M. Munroe, with Kirk Munroe, later organized the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, of which the former was Commodore for twenty-one years.

In reference to the early settlement of Coconut Grove, Ralph M. Munroe, wrote that, "When I arrived in Coconut Grove in 1877, the Brickell's were keeping an Indian trading store on the south side of the Miami River, and J. W. Ewan, superintendent of the Biscayne Bay Company, operated a store on the north side of the river.

"The first permanent settlement was made when John Frow and family, Jack Peacock, Charles Peacock and family, the Pent family, the Newbolds, Roberts, Rhodes and Jenkinsons settled here. These people raised gardens to support their families, but the rabbits and deer often played havoc with their crops."

Charles Peacock opened the first hotel, known as the Bayview Hotel, and later as Peacock Inn. It was erected in 1881. The first examination for school teachers was held April 6, 1888, at the cottage of Mrs. Caleb Trapp, and she became the first teacher. Coconut Grove was incorporated as a town in 1919, with Irving J. Thomas as mayor.

CHAPTER XXIV

Banks

☐ BANKS REFLECT the financial stability of a community, and since the depression and moratorium, following which banks changed their policies to meet more substantial conditions, the banks of what is now Dade County, which includes those in Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Miami Springs, Homestead, North Miami, show a remarkable and steady growth, commensurate with the growth of the area.

This first bank established in the original Dade County, which included the Palm Beach area, was the Dade County State Bank, chartered in 1893, at West Palm Beach. When Miami became a "fact," the Fort Dallas Bank, and Bank of Bay Biscayne were contemporaries. Several other banks organized later, closed for various reasons.

Officers of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, chartered in 1896, were: William M. Brown, President; R. R. McCormick, vice-president, and C. S. Schuyler, cashier. The first directors were: William M. Brown, Charles H. Garthside, Julia D. Tuttle, and James Pritchard. Soon after its organization James H. Gilman and E. C. Romfh were employed as bookkeepers.

Gilman later became president of the bank, which collapsed following the boom of 1926.

Edward C. Romfh, being a banking bookkeeper with vision, decided that Miami could support a second bank, so in 1902 he organized the First National Bank, with E. M. Brelsford, of West Palm Beach, as president; W. H. Spitzer, vice-president; E. A. Waddell, vice-president, and E. C. Romfh, cashier. In 1910 Romfh was named president.

Although the First National Bank of Miami, was the only bank in Miami, in 1930—others having liquidated—The Miami Beach First National, chartered on November 21, 1921, was serving that

community.

In 1931—August 14—the DuPont interest received a charter for the Florida National Bank and Trust Company, and liquidated the Third National Bank. Ben Weathers, of Jacksonville, was its first president. The DuPont interest, firm believers in Dade County, erected a seventeen story building, in which is housed the Florida National Bank and Trust Company. Today, in 1949, the officers are: Leonard A. Usina, president; R. Cecil Brown, vice-president; Dean S. Campbell, vice-president; Geo. A. Chatfield, vice-president; Geo. A. Chilford, vice-president; Roy V. Ott, vice-president; Ernest Doll, vice-president and cashier, and assistant vice-presidents; Agnes B. Barber, Wilbur W. Sasser, John B. Sims, Gladys O'Neil, and Frank H. Weller.

Officers of the Miami Beach First National Bank, are: F. Lowry Wall, president; Charles H. Alcock, executive vice-president.

One of the unusual features of banking in the Greater Miami area, is the record of the Miami Springs Bank. Organized originally, as the First State Bank of Hialeah, by the late Glen H. Curtiss, before Miami Springs was incorporated, it changed the former name to the present name in 1945.

The bank was one of the few that did not close during the 1930 depression. Present officers are: A. H. Brannon, chairman of the board; C. E. Buker, president; L. E. Deets, executive vice-president; L. E. Stevens, vice-president; L. E. Shumaker, cashier, and A. F. Tunig, assistant cashier.

The Coconut Grove Exchange Bank, is one of the oldest banks in the area, and its present officers are: Julian S. Eaton, president; W. T. Price, chairman of the board; A. D. Harrison, first vice-president; A. C. Veach, vice-president;

J. D. Reeves, cashier, and John P. Pritchett, assistant cashier.

The Mercantile National Bank of Miami Beach, is one of the largest banks in Dade County, and its officers are: B. N. Kane, chairman of the board; Edw. Mercer, president; Marcie Liberman, vice-president; S. W. Curry, vice-president and cashier; H. S. Lawley, vice-president; Howard Kane, vice-president, and D. B. Hudson, assistant vice-president.

As Dade County continued to grow in population and resources, the number of banks organized to take care of the situation increased.

The Pan American Bank of Miami, one of the youngest, yet with substantial resources, and in close contact with Latin American countries, was instrumental in being organized by Geo. H. Salley, young Miami attorney. Present officers are: P. J. Serralles, president and chairman of the board; T. A. Davis, executive vice-president; Eduardo Morales, vice-president; E. A. Gerard, vice-president; J. M. Garcia, vice-president; W. C. Payne, vice-president and cashier.

Other banks of Dade County are: the First National Bank of Homestead, serving the rich agricultural section. The North Shore Bank, at Miami Beach; The Allapattah State Bank, of which O. G. Lindsey is president. The Florida National Bank, at Coral Gables, with Geo. A. Chatfield, president; R. C. Brown, vice-president; E. W. Ripple, cashier and W. C. Swain, assistant vice-president.

Riverside Bank, was organized by Calvin Oak, who is its president.

Miami Industrial Savings Bank, succeeded the former Morris Plan Bank.

The Little River Bank & Trust Company, is a member of the First National Bank, of Miami, organization. James G. Garner, is president.

The Coral Gables First National Bank, also a member of the parent bank of

Miami, is headed by James G. Leyborne, president; Byron Sperow, executive vice-president and W. C. Hill, chairman of the board. This bank recently erected its own building on Coral Way.

A re-captulation of the combined individual accounts of the Greater Miami area, as of 1949, shows that they amount to \$2,485,587,521.75, as compared to \$364,405,000. in 1930.

Federal Savings & Loan Assn's.

Federal Loan Associations are banks in fact, although serve a different purpose. The First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Miami, holds charter number one in the United States, and was organized by Dr. W. H. Walker, president. The savings accounts total over \$28,000,000.00 and their outstanding loans amount to over \$32,000,000.00.

The Dade Federal Savings & Loan Company, is also one of the largest of its kind in the Greater Miami area. Joe M. Lipton, is president, with Rufus H. Danel, vice-president and secretary. They received their charter March 11, 1937, and have savings accounts of over \$18,000,000.00, and a total of mortgage loans of over \$21,000,000.00.

Chase Federal Savings Loan Association, on Miami Beach, is one of the oldest to receive a charter in this area. It is headed by C. L. Clements, president, and was organized by C. W. Chase, Sr. Its mortgage loans total over \$11,000,000.

The Miami Beach Federal Savings & Loan Association, headed by Baron de Hirsch Meyer, as president, has first mortgage loans of over \$16,000,000.

The Coral Gables Federal Savings & Loan Association, with George B. Caster, president, organized in 1934, shows savings accounts of over \$9,000,000, and outstanding mortgage loans of over the same amount, Rodney Miller is vice-president and Inman Padgett, vice-president with Marion I. Schultz, treasurer.

CHAPTER XXV

Coral Gables

SOME WRITER or poet once said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and this can be applied to the City of Coral Gables, a member of the Metropolitan Miami area, in Dade County. To write the history of Coral Gables, one must merely take the history of George E. Merrick, its founder, because Coral Gables is as much a part of Merrick, as was his right hand—however, he lost Coral Gables, but retained his right hand until he passed on in 1945.

The production of a modern city of distinctive beauty was achieved in the tropical splendor of Coral Gables by the perfect harmonization of the artistic with the practical. It became the original dream of Merrick, come true.

With greater vision than is given most men, George E. Merrick, designer of Coral Gables, in the midst of the tropical plantation on the borders of Biscayne Bay, was able to visualize a city of artistic beauty, of winding boulevards with pines, royal palms and tropical shrubbery, where homes with the landscape would be built, the whole picture to form the American Riviera.

Beginning with the original Coral Gables plantation of one hundred and sixty acres left by his father, Merrick increased the acreage by purchase of surrounding tracts until the city comprised ten thousand acres, or about 16 square miles of territory. The work of creating this dream city of colorful Mediterranean homes, each in its proper setting of tropical verdure, was begun only a few years ago, and its growth has been phenomenal.

Merrick had the "knack" of surrounding himself with the "best" men in their line of endeavor—such as architects, salesmen and advisors, but their results were merely the Merrick Plan being carried to a conclusion. As early as 1935, Coral Gables, contained thou-

sands of homes, beautiful estates, apartment buildings, schools, churches, Golf and Country Clubs, and the Venetian Pool—the most beautiful outdoor swimming pool in the world—and the Miami Biltmore Hotel, a ten million dollar plant operated by the late Col. Henry M. Doherty. Early during World War II, the Federal Government purchased the hotel, and created the Pratt Hospital, for disabled ex-servicemen.

Merrick also created the University of Miami, today the largest educational institution in South Florida, having students from every state in the Nation, and many Latin-American countries. (A chapter dedicated to the University is elsewhere in this History.)

The history and story of the creation of Coral Gables, has been best explained by Rex Beach in his, "The Miracle of Coral Gables," in which he says. "This is a story about a dreamer and his accomplishment; about a man whose eyes made pictures when they were shut; a man who beheld a stately vision and caused it to become a reality. At heart he was a writer, a poet, an artist; but fate, with curious perversity decreed that he should write in wood and steel and stone and paint his pictures upon a canvas of spacious fields, cool groves, and smiling waterways. His dream was to build a city beautiful, without blot or blemish, without ugliness or dirt; a city of majestic size but of perfect harmony; a city planned with reverence and care and built after the old Grecian ideal that nothing is so sacred as the beautiful. That was his vision."

Having been a personal friend of George Merrick, from the time he "created" Coral Gables, and until his death, this author feels that the 1949 Coral Gables, by far exceeds his dreams for this city in so short a time. In the early days, there was a conflict in views

between Merrick and Doc Dammers, as the latter felt that, with the building of the Florida East Coast and Seaboard Air Line extensions west of Coral Gables, the section around that area would eventually out-grow the original downtown section of the city, so it was named "Central Miami"—an industrial section. But even today, the area remains practically undeveloped. Railroad stations were torn down, but trains run at intervals serving a few plants, and to Homestead. Street car tracks to the Seaboard were torn up, and later the city—in 1935—started to take up all rails and supplant the trolleys with modern busses.

Then with adequate transportation assured, Coral Gables began upon its upward building trend. Each year saw hundreds of new homes erected on lots long overgrown with weeds, and building permits "soared". Residents from Miami and Miami Beach, decided Coral Gables was a "better place in which to live," so they moved to this city.

With the growth in population, the business area also took on "new life," resulting in the opening of many new places of business. Then, along about

1940, came George K. Zain, a New Yorker, with vision and money, seeking relaxation and sunshine. He was a dreamer, but practical, so he aligned with him a number of others of the same type, and created what is known as the "Miracle Mile," changing the former practically deserted Coral Way, into one of the most attractive business streets in the nation.

Ponce de Leon Boulevard, once the main business street began to take on new life, resulting in its business houses extending north and south of Coral Way, and a vast development of small industries in the industrial section. The Coral Gables of today is even more than it was hoped to become when it was founded by Merrick, and its future cannot be measured.

City officials in 1936, were Roscoe Brunstetter, mayor; Paul D. McGary (later mayor), Hollis Rinehart Jr., M. B. Garriss and Martin F. Avery. In 1949, the City officials were W. Keith Phillips, mayor; Dave Hendrick, Tom C. Mayes, Fred Hartnett and Andy Healey, Commissioners, and W. T. McIlwaine, City Manager.

CHAPTER XXVI

Miami Beach

THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS of Miami Beach—unless they have read its history—take the peninsula “for granted.” That is, they realize the palatial hotels and large estates are of recent years, but, the not-so-far-distant creation of land out of swamps, to make it possible to erect such hotels and estates, they are not interested in.

J. N. Lummus, first Mayor of Miami Beach, and one of its pioneers, wrote; “It takes vision, persistence, perseverance and money to develop virgin areas into a place for man to live and survive.” In 1870, Henry B. Lum and son Charles H. Lum, landed on the ocean side of Miami Beach, and seeing a few coconut trees growing by the water’s edge decided that here was a home with a future and a fortune.

The Lum’s returned to Red Bank, N. J., and interested a few of their friends in their coconut growing venture. Returning, the Lum’s purchased a large tract of land from the State of Florida for seventy-five cents per acre, and Henry B. Lum homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres from the U. S. Government. In 1882, the Lum’s interested Ezra Osborn and E. T. Field, of Red Bank, in their venture, so they made a trip to Miami Beach, and were “sold” on the idea, so they purchased a strip of land about sixty-five miles in length along the ocean, extending from the Lum holdings north to Jupiter.

Osborn and Field, employed twenty-five men from a life savings station in New Jersey, and acquired from the Government, several ancient lifeboats which they reconditioned. They bought some mules, wagons, tents, a portable house, tools and provisions, and sailed on a Mallory line boat for Key West, where they chartered a small schooner to transport their goods to Miami Beach,

it was found that the water was too shallow to permit the boat to dock, so the mules were shoved overboard, the men swimming with them to land. Lifeboats were used to bring everything else to land.

Then the schooner sailed off for the Island of Trinidad where a cargo of coconuts was purchased. Upon their return to Miami Beach, the coconuts were rafted ashore, but a squall set up, so the nuts were dumped overboard to let the wind and tide carry them landward. It did, and nuts were scattered by the tide as far north as Jupiter; however they did plant 30,000 nuts.

Returning to New Jersey, they interested John S. Collins in the venture, and in the meantime the Lum’s had interested Henry Robinson of New York City, in their part of the venture, to the extent that they supplied the work and he the finances.

The coconut venture fizzled out, and Fields and Collins decided to plant something else. Field wanted grapefruit and Collins wanted avocado. Through trial and tribulations, Field finally sold out to Collins in 1909. Then enters Thomas J. Pancoast, son-in-law of Collins, to inspect the properties, and he was enthused over the prospects.

Miami, was growing very fast then, and Collins said a bridge was needed across the Bay, and finally a wooden bridge was built, which is now the Venetian Causeway—but before its completion Collins ran out of funds, and J. N. Lummus, President of the Southern Bank & Trust Company loaned him \$10,000. and J. E. Lummus, President of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, loaned him \$15,000. in order to make the bridge a reality. Then again, Collins needed money, and he approached Carl G. Fisher, then owner of the Presto-Lite Company, Fisher, who was a fishing en-

thusiast, and visitor to Miami, loaned Collins \$50,000. and received bonds, and two hundred acres of land.

The three companies to start development of Miami Beach, after the Lummus interest had bought out the Lum interest in 1911, were known as The Ocean Beach Realty Company—a Lummus Development—The Miami Beach Improvement Company, known as the Collins Development and the Alton Beach Company, known as the Fisher Development.

The first homes erected on Miami Beach, were by J. N. Lummus, Thomas J. Pancoast, Carl G. Fisher and John S. Collins. John H. Levi, marine engineer for Fisher, later located on Miami Beach, and became its mayor for several

terms.

Miami Beach, is one of the most unique cities as well as a "resort" center of the world. It has a normal population of some 20,000, which in winter, goes as high as 150,000. Its gross tax roll for 1948-49 exceeded \$265,000,-000. Harold Turk, is Mayor of Miami Beach, in 1949.

Another case of the men with vision, and perseverance meet a man with money, was when J. N. and J. E. Lummus started clearing the Miami Beach swamp lands, and met Carl G. Fisher. They lacked funds, so borrowed \$150,-000 from Fisher and gave him 105 acres of land off the north end of their property, as a bonus for the loan. This became the Fisher Development.

CHAPTER XXVII

South Miami

¶ The history of South Miami—like many other communities forming Dade County—reads like a story book—yet in years, the community hasn't even shed its "swadling" clothes. The visitor, traveling south from Miami or Coral Gables, cannot tell when he has reached this city, unless he looks for warning signs, as the entire area is one continuous development of homes, apartment, business houses and the University of Miami, within a few blocks of its city limits.

The future of South Miami, is now in the hands of able planners, and men and women with vision. The city, according to a History of the City, written by Sylvia G. Martin, City Clerk, "Is located in an area that even at the turn of the century—1900—was a part of this country's last frontier. Pioneer settlers ** who ventured west of Biscayne Bay to establish homesteads over a period of years from 1884 to 1896 included J. L. Nugent, Adam C. Richards, the Trapps, (whose son Harlar developed the Trapp avocado), John F. Hinton, the Kingsley family, the Hardees, (for whom Hardee Road is named), John Rogers, Capt. Simmons, A. F. Lang, the Burtashaws and the Ramseys. Capt. J. J. Haden, for whom the famous Haden Mango is named, settled here in 1896.

William. A. Larkins, arrived in 1898, and settled near the home of his father-in-law J. F. Burtshaw, and established the postoffice that was named Larkins, at what is now the east end of Sunset Drive and the Ingraham Highway. The first school was erected at Sunset Drive and Erwin Road, in 1896, and later moved to its present site.

The extension of the Florida East Coast Railway from Miami to Homestead, marked the beginning of the present South Miami.

Among the early settlers of this area were: R. W. Brown, W. A. H. Hobbs, J. M. Dowling, G. H. Shelley, H. W. Dorn and his brother, who built the Riviera Theatre building (now the Holsum Baking Company) and the Dorn-Martin Drug Company and Denning Seed Company building.

In 1917, the population was about 350, and in 1949, it is estimated at over 4,000. Of interest is the fact that Red Road and Blue Road, were named from the color used to mark them on a map. The first telephone service was in 1917, and was provided by a private company operating out of Coconut Grove. There were eight parties on each line. Calls to Miami were long distance.

On March 2, 1926, an incorporation committee headed by J. Lamar Paxson, succeeded in getting 69 out of a total of 85 qualified electors to attend a meeting for that purpose. The late Judge W. A. Foster was made chairman, and the group voted to change the name of Larkins to South Miami, by a vote of 41 to 25. Judge Foster was named Mayor, with J. L. Paxson, John W. Barrs, John Myers, W. G. Stang, R. L. Martin, J. B. Janes and Harold Dorn as Aldermen and George Airey, clerk.

Evidence of the growth of South Miami, is reflected in the report that in 1936, the total was \$53,700. in building permits. In 1948 the total reached \$1,764,964, and for the first six months in 1949, the total was \$672,885.

Dade County is steadily growing southward from Miami.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Miami Springs

AS DADE COUNTY has grown, north, south, and west, since being restricted to its present boundaries, the City of Miami, is literally surrounded with "shoots" on a tree, although they are incorporated communities, and serving their citizens.

After Glenn H. Curtiss and Jim Bright, started Hialeah, on the east side of the canal, there were a number of people living west of the canal, who decided they wanted a separate city and so on August 19, 1926, the Town of Miami Springs was born, and had a population of 160. Incorporators were: Kate Andrews, J. H. Barkley, J. L. Barksdale Jr., Grace M. Curtiss, G. H. Curtiss, J. G. Curtiss, Andy H. Heermance, W. J. Knox, R. H. Hall, Frank Palmer, C. E. Williams, C. E. and Jim Williams, etc.

Advantages offered then were; Resi-

dential area with no industry and only limited business. Paved streets, sidewalks, electricity, city water, recreational facilities and convenience to downtown Miami. Facilities now include a well equipped playground, Youth Center, Golf Course. 1949 population exceeds 5,000. Assessed valuation exceeds \$8,500,000.

Present city officials are: Mayor William A. McCarty, and C. J. Roberts, W. C. Harrell, J. E. Parrish, H. F. McDowell, and W. A. Thompson, as councilmen. The first mayor was Francis Miller, well known Miami attorney. Carl Adams, relative of Glenn Curtiss, seems to have out-done Ev. Sewell, who was mayor of Miami, so often that folks forgot who were the others. Adams was Mayor of Miami Springs from 1930, to 1944. J. D. Ryan is Town Clerk.

CHAPTER XXIX

Everglades National Park

THE EARLIEST successful attempt to establish a State Park in Dade County, was the action of the Florida Legislature in 1915, when it created the Royal Palm State Park, south of Homestead, and consisted of 1,920 acres. It was owned by the Federation of Women's Clubs. This park later became the nucleus for the creation of the Everglades National Park, embracing ultimately, 1,250,000 acres, and including most of the area south-west of Miami—the southern tip of the Florida main-land.

For eighteen years—up to its creation—civic minded men and women worked continuously, to have the area made a National Park, both for the protection of the natural flora and fauna, as well as the wild life, and also to develop a great tourist attraction. Ernest F. Coe, outstanding landscape architect, was first to conceive the idea, and enlisted the support of citizens such as John D. Pennekamp, Associate Editor of the Miami Herald, who editorially, spearheaded, their efforts.

June 30, 1947, Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, declared the area a National Park, after the State of Flo-

rida, had given the Government \$2,000,000 for the purchase of privately owned acreage. Governor Millard Caldwell, in 1946 reactivated the Everglades National Park Commission by appointing 25 members and a managing director. The Commission is an official state agency, with its membership coming from all parts of the state.

Starting back in 1928, Congress adopted a resolution offered by the late Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, acclaiming the area and approving its National Park qualifications. The Florida Legislature in creating the Commission, left it up to then Governor Dave Sholtz to appoint an executive chairman, who named Mr. Coe.

Under Governor Cone's term of office, he let the appointment of a Commission go by, but it was renewed by Governor Holland, and Governor Caldwell and Governor Fuller Warren. Gilbert D. Leach, former Leesberg, Fla., newspaper man was named managing director, with Dan Beard, park superintendent. Work is now underway to construct more highways into the park, to make it more accessible to the public.

CHAPTER XXX

Weather

¶ To some persons reading the heading of this Chapter, they might wonder "why" ? Does Dade County, have different weather than the wonderful sunshine—soft trade winds—moonlight nights—the warm Gulf Stream, in winter—to which the average visitor and resident is accustomed,?. The answer is, unfortunately, YES, occasionally, and when these "occasions" occur, they become a national story.

But there was good and bad in Dade County's weather—and we do not actually mean the rise and fall of the temperature, but the Hurricanes, which periodically visit this southern tip of Florida. Of course it was Florida's "freeze," from Jacksonville south, to just north of present Dade County, that attracted Henry Flagler to extend his "Sun-Seekers Railroad" to Miami, in 1896.

It is unfortunate that history does not relate what happened to the early Indians who inhabited this section of Florida, from 1567 to 1743, but insofar as history is concerned during that period, there is no mention. When the Jesuit Fathers left their mission in 1567, located somewhere on Miami Beach, they did not return to establish another Mission, near Coconut Grove, until 1743.

When they did so, they found five different tribes of Indians inhabiting the area, than were here in 1567. What happened to the Tequestas, and the Aix?

The question may be answered by a possible hurricane or pestilence which destroyed the early tribes.

The first serious hurricane recorded in Miami, was in September 1926, when without warning, except a two hour announcement from Washington, that a serious hurricane was on the way, The Big Wind and Tidal Wave hit.

The barometer reading dropped to 27.75 inches. Miami Beach was isolated from the mainland, and hundreds of people were drowned. Hialeah suffered from the effects of the wind, and Coral Gables was also isolated from Miami. The Miami Daily News published a one page hand-set paper the morning after the storm, as all power was out as well as telephones as far north as Palm Beach. Cities north of Miami and Palm Beach, rushed doctors and Red Cross facilities on special trains to the stricken area.

The Miami area has been visited by hurricanes at various times such as in 1935, when there was a great loss of life on the Florida Keys; In 1947, and in 1948, there were strong blows but with little damage.

The Gulf Coast, of Texas and Louisiana, and the southern tip of Florida, and the Bahamas, have become accustomed to "hurricane" warnings and with the continuous advisories of the Weather Bureau, via radio and newspapers, the residents are always prepared in advance of any serious storm.

CHAPTER XXXI

Harbor Development

¶ R. H. WILSON, engineer in charge of the harbor work in 1926, reminds us of the early work done in securing deep water for Miami, in which he says; "The first harbor improvement was made by the Florida East Coast Railroad and the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company, which together dug a channel nine feet deep from Cape Florida to a wharf in the Miami River.

"This channel was later deepened to twelve feet and extended to the present P. & O. docks, in front of which a turning basin seven hundred feet by four hundred and fifty feet and thirteen and one-half feet deep was dredged. The railroad also dredged a channel of about seven feet deep leading across Biscayne Bay from the foot of Flagler Street to the Government Cut.

"The first work undertaken by the City of Miami was started in 1915, and consisted of the construction of a channel one hundred and five feet wide and eighteen feet deep, extending from the Government Cut to the west shore of the bay. A turning basin six hundred feet by eight hundred feet and eighteen feet deep, and a concrete pier one thousand feet long and eighty-three feet wide was provided near the shore end, on which a warehouse two hundred and fifty feet by sixty feet was constructed. A municipally-owned railroad and roadway were built on each side of the warehouse and to the outer end of the pier, and connected with the Florida East Coast Railroad.

"Along the entire south side of this pier was a slip one hundred feet wide and eighteen feet deep. This work was completed and placed in service in 1916. The City expended \$427,500 for the channel and basin, and \$337,000 for the pier and railroad construction. During the years 1922 and 1923 the original

pier was increased from eighty-three feet in width to two hundred and twenty-five feet; a slip two hundred and twenty-six feet wide and eighteen feet deep was dredged on the north side of the widened pier, and a second pier, one thousand feet long, was built on the north side of the new slip.

"The next units in the harbor plan were built in 1924, 1925, and 1926. These consisted of Pier No. 3 and the Causeway Wharf, and Warehouse No. 5 on Pier No. 2, and Warehouses 6, 7, 8, and 9, on Pier No. 1."

This harbor work on the part of the City did not include the monies spent by the Government in deepening and widening the channel to the ocean and in enlarging the turning basin. The City Planning Board entrusted with the harbor development plan was comprised of Hugh M. Matheson, John B. Orr, and Ernest Cotton.

From Miami's earliest inception, E. G. Sewell, as citizen, Mayor, Chamber of Commerce Publicity Director, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and later Mayor-Commissioner, had as one of his main objectives the development of Miami's harbor. Sewell was never actually "blocked" in his endeavors, but there was a lack of active support for several years on the part of those who could have materially aided to the work.

Coincident with the final decision to deepen Miami's harbor to thirty-one feet came the appointment of B. R. Kessler, Secretary of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, as Secretary of the newly-established branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States, in this area. This office was established to render assistance to persons interested in Latin American trade, and to further develop trade relations along all commercial channels.

Although only forty years of age, Miami, as a port, has accomplished more within her short life than any other city in Florida which prides itself upon its ancient history. Miami was actually born n July, 1896, and from that date the efforts to make it a real seaport have never ceased with E. G. Sewell, Thomas Pancoast, and their fellow workers continually on the job.

When Henry M. Flagler's railroad entered Miami, Flagler at once realized the necessity for a deep-water harbor to cooperate with the growth of his rail service, and he dredged a nine-foot channel from the Cape Florida entrance to his wharves in the Miami River, and later extended this to twelve feet. In March, 1899, an act was passed by Congress appropriating funds for deepening and widening of the channel and harbor, ad up to 1921 \$600,000 had been expended on the project and a ship channel of nineteen feet depth was in service from the municipal docks to the ocean, a distance of 3.7 miles.

Not being satisfied with this restricted depth of water which kept large vessels from entering the Miami harbor, the City Commission and the Chamber of Commerce repeatedly petitioned the Washington authorities for funds to

deepen the ship channel to at least thirty-one feet, and to dredge a turning basin to sufficient depth, up to the Municipal Docks.

In 1936 the City of Miami, for the first time, was in a position to invite large ocean liners drawing up to thirty feet to enter the harbor, and work is progressing on a complete re-bulkheading with steel piling along the bay waterfront.

According to Bob Quinn, head of the Miami City Publicity Department, before World War II, 15 steamship lines served the Port. Of this number, some did not resume service after the war ended. Coastwise service between New York and Miami, and thrice-weekly service from Miami to Nassau, and the P. & O., operates a palatial steamer to Havana. Today, Miami is the leading post on the South Atlantic for small motor freighters bringing in bananas and other products from Latin America, and carrying U. S. products in return.

The marine industry in Miami, has approximately 10,000 employees, and has an annual payroll of over \$20,000,000.

The Miami City Docks and turning basin offer 30 feet of water at low tide for large vessels.

CHAPTER XXXII

Homestead

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT sections of Dade County, is the rich agricultural area, extending from South Miami, to Florida City; the latter being a neighbor of Homestead, the capital of the Redland's, and it is in this narrow section where grow tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce, celery; other kinds of vegetables, plus citrus fruits, which contribute to the Nation's tables during the winter period when other parts of the country are dormant.

Homestead is on the Key West Highway, from Miami, and is served by bus, Florida East Coast Railway and the Seaboard Railroad, plus vegetable "trucks" in season by the hundreds.

Between Miami and Homestead are located a number of small communities

which are, in fact, strategic shipping points for the rich productive lands in that section. Among these are Kendall, the site of Henry M. Flagler's former seventy-acre citrus grove; Perrine, named for Dr. Henry Perrine, the naturalist who was killed at Indian Key, by the Seminoles in 1840; Peters, named in honor of Thomas Peters, grower of tomatoes, and ex-maker of Peters' Shoes in St. Louis; Goulds, headquarters of extensive citrus and vegetable farms, and Princeton, founded by the late Gaston Drake.

This area is famous for its production of Persian Limes, which have taken the place of lemons in many American markets.

JAMES E. ABRAS

James E. Abras, Miami attorney, was born in Atlanta, Ga., December 4, 1910, the son of Joseph and Martha Abras. He came to Miami in 1924 from Jacksonville, Fla., and attended the Ada Merritt

Junior High, and then graduated from Miami High School.

He entered the University of Miami, where he studied law, and graduated with LLB; BS; BA and LI degrees. During World War II, Mr. Abras taught military law for the AAF—OCS on Miami Beach for eleven months.

In 1942 he married Miss Ann Scheibling, and they have two children, Jeanne and Jo Anne. The family live at

2360 SW Eleventh Terrace, Miami. He maintains his office at 62 West Flagler Street, Miami.

Mr. Abras, is a member of the Kappa Sigma, College fraternity; the Miami Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce; WOW, Camp Counsellor, Biscayne Camp 30, and State vice-president. Member of the American Legion, Army-Navy Union; Former president of the Junior Section Dade Bar Association; Member of the State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Iron Arrow, Chief in 1934, of the University of Miami; First President of the University of Miami Alumni Law School Association; Member of the Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternity.

He was the undefeated collegiate wrestling champion for six years, and captain for four years of the same.

LEROY K. ALBERT

Mr. Albert was born in Lebanon, Penna. in 1910 and in 1920 his parents migrated to Miami, Florida, who immediately proclaimed this the Garden of Eden. His love for South Florida is sincere and loyal because of

his interest in civic affairs and organizations. His Architectural training was acquired at the University of Miami and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Florida started him on a successful Architectural career. The South Florida Chapter of the American

Institute of Architects made him a Corporate member, and his appointment as a member of the Board of Supervising Architects for the City of Coral Gables has proven faith in his architectural ability.

He has maintained and operated his own office in Coral Gables since 1937, with the exception of a leave of absence of two and one-half years to serve overseas in the Phillipine Islands with the 29th Engineer Photomapping Battalion. On his Honorable Discharge from the Armed Forces, he re-established his office in Coral Gables to design numerous beautiful buildings for the Metropolitan Miami area.

J. CLEVE ALLEN

J. Cleve Allen, one of the outstanding young business men of Coral Gables, was born in Ellijay, Ga., and after attending the public schools in his community, went to the Georgia Military Academy, from which he gradu-

ated and then went to Georgia Tech, graduating with honors.

He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Psi, fraternity, and while in Atlanta Ga., was a member and director of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the Georgia State Junior Chamber of Commerce, in 1936. He was also a member and director of the Elberton Rotary Club, 1938-39. In 1940

-41, he was made District Governor of the 165th District Rotary International, and in 1941 was elected President of the Elberton Senior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1942, Mr. Allen was named vice-president of the Southern Granite & Marble Association, and a director of the American Marble Association. He served three years in World War 2, in the U. S. Navy, and moved to Dade County, in 1945.



was born February 17, 1898, Hazleton, Pa., son of Gaetano and Philomena Amerise.

He graduated from Hazleton High School, Hazleton, Pa., 1916 and attended Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., 1916-1918., and

graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1922. He interned at St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie, Pa., 1922.

General practice at Pardee Virginia, 1923-1928.

Took three months graduate work in internal medicine at New York Polyclinic Hospital, fall of 1928.

Residency in Medicine at Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida January, 1929 to August, 1930.

Joined Coral Gables Clinic fall of 1930 taking over the office of Dr. Paul B. Welch.



Harry C. Amidon, one of the pioneer music store operators in Dade County, and who many times furnished potential young musicians with instruments at no cost during their early periods, was born in Elkhart, Ind.,

February 16, 1896, the son of Albro and Maud Amidon.

During World War I, he enlisted and

He is President of the Coral Gables Furniture Company; President of the Allen Granite Company, Elberton, Ga; Vice-president of the American Granite Quarries, Elberton, Ga. Served as President of the Coral Gables Rotary Club, 1947-48, and is a director of the Retail Merchants Division, of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Allen is also a member of the Elks Lodge of Coral Gables, and the First Baptist Church of Elberton, Ga.

DR. A. D. AMERISE

Member of the American Medical Association.

Member of the Dade County Medical Association.

Past President of the Miami Heart Association.

President of the Doctors' Hospital Inc., who are building a new 100 bed hospital on the campus of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

During World War I enlisted in United States Army, 1918.

At present am Chief of the Medical Staff of the Jackson Memorial Hospital Coral Gables Clinic was opened January 1, 1928, at its present location and the staff at that time consisted of Dr. A. H. Weiland, Dr. Warren W. Quillian and Dr. Paul Welch, my predecessor.

Married Dorothea Critz Moon in 1932.

Have two daughters, Marie Alicia and Sally Anne.

Practice is limited to internal medicine of which the greater portion is cardiology.

HARRY C. AMIDON

served with the 126th, 32nd Division and served for two and one half years in World War II, in the U.S. Air Force.

In 1924, he married his present wife, Helen, and they have three children; Charlotte, Louise and Harry Jackson. They live at 1537 Garcia Street, Coral Gables. He maintains his business at 250 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

Mr. Amidon is a member of the Methodist Church, the Shrine, Knights Templar, American Legion and Coral Gables chamber of commerce.

HENRY CLAY ANDERSON



Born in Independence, Missouri. His father, Matthew William Anderson moved to Missouri from Kentucky with his parents before the Civil War and was a pioneer farmer and banker of Independence and Kansas City.

H. C. attended the public schools in Independence and Kansas City until the death of his father in 1906 when he entered the Culver Military Academy and Summer Naval School. Graduating from Culver, he entered the law school of the University of Kansas. Leaving the University, he was called to serve as commandant of the St. John's Military School, Salina, Kansas and later as commander of the summer naval school of Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Georgia.

In 1914, H. C. located in Lexington, Kentucky to be with his mother and grandmother, Mrs. John M. Clay and became interested in farming. While supervising his farm interests in Missouri and Kentucky he entered the business

field in 1920 and was elected president of the Great Southern Film Corporation of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1924 he accepted an invitation to join the faculty of the Western Kentucky Teachers College at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He resigned in 1929 when his health failed and he moved to Florida. Married Eleanor Gilbert of Richmond, Kentucky in 1919 and he and Mrs. Anderson established their home in Coral Gables in '31.

After ten years in the Florida sunshine, he recovered his health sufficiently to become interested in civic affairs, specially in civilian defense during the War. He was executive secretary of the Dade County Ration Board and served as vice commander of the Coral Gables Division of Civilian Defense. After the war he became active in Kiwanis activities. He was elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Coral Gables and later Lieutenant Governor of the Florida District. He was appointed to the Coral Gables Zoning Board of Appeals, serving as its chairman since 1945.

Member of Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, a Mason, Elk, American Legion and the Episcopal Church.

CECIL ANDREW AVANT



Cecil Andrew Avant, President of the Seminole Bond & Mortgage Company and Junkin & Avant, Inc., with offices at 330 S.W. 12th Avenue, Miami, was born in Alabama, October 18, 1884, the son of John G., and Julia

A. Avant. After attending business college in Macon, Ga., he went with the First National Bank, in Birmingham, Ala., and later with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, from which he was transferred to Pensacola, Florida, staying there until 1914, when he came to Miami.

Upon arrival in Miami, he became treasurer of the Realty Securities Corporation, which was composed of J. E.

Junkin, T. O. Wilson, George E. Merrick and Clifton D. Benson. After World War I, he and Mr. Junkin, organized the Seminole Bond & Mortgage Company, and Junkin & Avant Company. For several years he was a director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Miami Board of Realtors, and in 1941, was appointed to the Planning Board of Miami, and was chairman for two one year terms.

In June, 1911, Mr. Avant married Miss Elsie Long, and they have three children, C. A. Jr., John Long, and Amelia Avant. He is a member of the Masons, with a life membership in Biscayne Bay Lodge. Member of the Miami Planning Board; Methodist Church. His hobbies are fishing and sports. The family live at 960 N.W. 10th Avenue, Miami.

THOMAS H. ANDERSON



Thomas H. Anderson, one of Dade County's outstanding young attorneys, was born in Pensacola, Florida, December 17, 1900, the son of Warren E. and Catherine Hargis Anderson. He attended the public schools of Pensacola, and the University Military School, at Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Anderson came to Miami, in

1927, and went with the law firm of Lofton, Stokes and Calkins, where he studied law, and was later admitted to the Florida Bar. In 1929, he married Miss Myra Burr, and they have two children; Myra Burr and Catherine Shelley. The family live at 9500 NE Twelfth Avenue, Miami.

Mr. Anderson is a former Assistant County Solicitor, and maintains his law office in the First National Bank Building, Miami. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

MARGARET M. BEATON



Margaret M. Beaton, Librarian of the Coral Gables Public Library, is the daughter of Ronald J. and Anne Beaton. She is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where she attended Ursuline Academy and College. She received

her training at Columbia University School of Library Service.

She became librarian of the Coral Gables Public Library in 1928, which position she has held with credit and has been instrumental in building the Coral Gables Public Library to its present status of being one of the most

complete public libraries in the state of Florida. In a Report published by the Survey Committee of the Florida Library Association, entitled, "Libraries in Florida, 1947," the Coral Gables Public Library won top honors being the leading public library in the State in per capita circulation and per capita support.

Miss Beaton is a member of the Coral Gables Woman's Club, the Soroptimist Club of Coral Gables, and several civic clubs and cultural groups. She is a past president of the Florida Library Association, the Dade County Library Association, and the Coral Gables Business and Professional Women's Club.

Her hobbies are music, interior decorating, and reading.

LOUIE BANDEL



Louie Bandel son of Frank Bandel and Kate Bandel, merchants, born in Jacksonville, Florida in 1906. Attended Duval High School, Jacksonville, Florida; University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida; John B. Stet-

son University Deland, Florida; Cumberland University, Cumberland Tennessee. Admitted to the practice of law in the State of Florida in 1927. Has a general law practice. Has held position of Deputy Commissioner of the Florida

Industrial Commission under the Honorable Spessard E. Holland, Governor of the State of Florida. Appointed Associate Municipal Judge of Miami in 1940 and conducted Night Court. Was granted a leave of absence during the war, during which time served in the Merchant Marine as a Purser, under the Jurisdiction of the U. S. Maritime Commission. Re-appointed Associate Judge three times and in 1947 was appointed Municipal Judge.

Member of the Miami Lodge BPOE 948 and served as treasurer for five terms. Member of James Carnell Lodge 223 F. A. & M; Member of Mahi Shrine;

served as membership chairman of the Scottish Rite; Liaison member of the Scottish rite in the James Carnel Blue Lodge; served as chairman of the allied Masonic war bond committee for Dade County, which consisted of all Blue Lodge Masons, Scottish Rite Masons, York Rite Masons, Shriners. Member of the Grotto. Served as chairman of Veterans and Broadcasters of the Shrine Christmas Night Football Game.

Served as advisory member of the Draft Board. Served as chairman of Publicity and was chairman of the committee to secure funds from the theaters,

night-clubs and restaurants for the March of Dimes since 1940.

Holds service ribbons in the Merchant Marine for the Atlantic War Zone; Pacific War Zone, Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Mediterranean War Zone.

Married to Priscilla Bittner, daughter of John F. Bittner and Clair Helen Bittner, and have one son, Frank Bandel, reside at 1880 S. W. 15th Street, Miami, Florida, lived here since 1925. Have a law office in the Biscayne Building with Frank E. Solomon and Daniel F. Pariser. Member of B'Nai B'Rith, attend Beth David Synagogue.

AMBROSE BECKER



Ambrose Becker was born in New York City in the late eighties, the son of Francis Becker and Mary Joy Becker. His family being one of the Early Settlers in New York; one of his Forbears having built the First Stone House

North of Canal Street. His early education was in Private and Public Schools in New York City. Later to "De La Salle Institute" and "Manhattan," where he studied Engineering. Then to "Packard" for Commercial and Law. He was the Becker, of Netling-Becker Company at No. 1 Wall Street, Investment Brokers, for many years. Always interested in Real Estate and Construction he naturally gravitated towards same and in 1918, together with Harold G. Aron, formed the Laurelton Development Company being Vice President and Sales Director, and the Hawthorne Homes Company-Construction—of which he was President. Developing and building in the Greater New York City Area.

In 1924 he transferred his interests to Florida, making Miami his domicile. During the Boom years he was very active in Real Estate Syndications. Companies formed by himself and associates

were The Miami Realty and Trust Company, The Delbeck Realty Company, The Meyerbeck Company and the Ambbeck Company. These Companies operated up through the 'hectic years,' but in 1926 came the "bust." However, his interest in his adopted land never waned, and he stayed to carry on.

His home then being in Coral Gables, Florida, he soon began a campaign to revive interest in that locality. He started a building program in the early 30's. Through his individual efforts he was able to induce many prominent families to locate in Coral Gables. The late George Merrick publicly stated, that if he (Merrick) was responsible for the foundation of "Coral Gables," Ambrose Becker deserved equal praise in its rebirth. For he (Becker) poured his energy, time and money into the Gables at the time when everyone else was willing to believe it dead and let it so remain. It took courage and faith in the future during those days. But he was well endowed.

In later years Ambrose Becker has been interested in many Private and Civic Enterprises. He is a Member of Miami Lodge No. 948 B P O Elks. His wife is the former Violet Jahn of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROBERT T. BELLCHAMBERS



Robert T. Bellchambers, President and owner of United Tours, located at 329 East Flagler Street, Miami, was born in New York City, June 9, 1893, the son of R. L. and Rose Bellchambers.

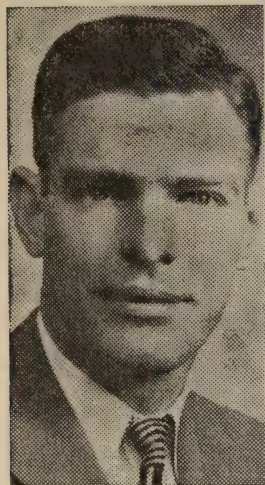
He attended the public schools in New York City, and Westchester County, and came to Miami, in 1916. During World War I, he was in the USNR as BM second class. During World War II, he was a Lieutenant Commander

USCNR. Mr. Bellchambers married Miss Eugenia Eberwine in 1946, and they live at 3712 Anderson Road, Coral Gables.

Mr. Bellchambers has been engaged in the Travel business since 1919, having been connected with the first air line to operate foreign out of Miami—Aero Limited in 1919.

In 1923, he established the United Tours, which is one of the oldest Tour Agencies in Dade County. Mr. Bellchambers is a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce; Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion.

RUDYARD K. BELL



Rudyard K. Bell, prominent young Miami attorney, was born in Arcadia, Florida, March 2, 1915, and is the son of W. D. and Blanche E. Bell. His father is also a practicing attorney and they have offices in the Congress building, Miami.

On January 11, 1936, Mr. Bell married Miss Alice E. Smothers, and they have one son, Robert Lee. They

live at 1299 Brickell Avenue, Miami. He is a member of the Baptist Church, The Woodman, Moose, Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the K of P. He enlisted in the Armed forces in 1942, and was discharged in December 1945, as First Lieut., AC.

Like a very few attorneys admitted to the Florida and Federal courts, Mr. Bell, did not attend college, but studied law aboard a tramp steamer when at the age of 17. Upon returning home, under the guidance of his father, he perfected himself, and passed the examination, being admitted to practice in all Florida Courts, Federal Courts, including the United States Supreme Court, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Young men, like Mr. Bell, are making history today for tomorrow.

CLIFTON DOLL BENSON



Benson, Clifton Doll, Lawyer; born Oct. 10, 1877, Baltimore, Md.; son of Alonzo T. and Emma L. Benson; graduated Baltimore City College, 1896; University of Maryland Law School, A. B. 1903; active as entertainer,

reader and public speaker; married Elouise Sprigg, April 7, 1909, now deceased, no children; Vice-Principal and Principal, public schools of Baltimore, Md., 1896-1901; Professor Baltimore City College and attended law schools afternoons, 1901-1903; active as Methodist layman and member of Grace M. E. Church in Baltimore and in fraternal orders, serving in 1909 as Worthy Grand

Patron of Order of Eastern Star; Special County Solicitor, Dade County, Florida, 1913-14, prosecuting liquor cases; Superintendent First Presbyterian Sunday School, Miami, Fla., when he organized William Jennings Bryan Bible Class, directed by famous commoner in person, 1913-1917; minute man First World War; legal and business Counsel in promoting real estate enterprises, including Woodlawn Park Cemetery, Miami 1915-20, Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Tampa, Fla., Realty Securities Corporation and Westmoreland Company developing residential sub-divisions in and around Miami; also organized and second President of Miami Kiwanis Club, 1922, General Counsel for George E. Merrick and Coral Gables Corp., building city of Coral Gables, Fla., and reorganizing corporation after Florida boom collapse,

1920-30, when he headed one of the largest law firms in Miami, and associated with much leading litigation and was counsel for leading Title and Financial companies doing business in Miami; defeated bankruptcy proceedings and delayed all judgments against Coral Gables Corp. until reorganization was completed, 1927-28; drew Charter for and was 1st City Attorney, City of Coral Gables, 1925; member of first Executive Committee to raise funds for the University of Miami; Member American and Dade County Bar Associations and former member Miami Beach Committee of One Hundred, former President Coral Gables Century Club 1934, Vice President Ancient Order of Flat Tires. Residence 1235 Coral Way, Coral Gables, Fla. Office 515 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Florida.

ANDREW D. F. BLOODWORTH



Andrew D. F. Bloodworth, known as "Andy", to Dade Countians, is literally the "pinch hitter", in the Miami City Hall, because in practically every up-heaval for many years, he has been called in to serve

as temporary city manager; assistant city manager; director of the Port facilities, etc., and at present is assistant city manager.

Mr. Bloodworth was born in Forsyth,

Ga., November 25, 1894 the son of Bartow and Leila Bloodworth. He attended the public schools in Forsyth and went to Riverside Military Academy, when after graduating entered Auburn (API), from which he graduated with a BS degree.

He came to Miami in 1915, and married Miss Virginia Roop, in December 1919, and they have three children; Vianne, Dorothy and Vivian. The family live at 1701 SW 10 Street, Miami.

Mr. Bloodworth is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; The Elks, Masons and Shrine.

T. C. BLOUNT



T. C. Blount, Tax Assessor, for the City of Coral Gables, was born in Savannah, Ga., May 9, 1904, the son of W. W. and Frances Lillian Blount. When Mr. Blount was six years of age, the family moved to Charleston, S. C., where he attended the public schools, and High School, where in his junior year, he won four letters in foot-

ball, basket ball, track and baseball. He then entered Clemson University, and majored in Electrical Engineering.

In 1923 his family moved to Miami, and he joined them in 1924, when he accepted a position with the Dade County Tax Collectors office, in 1925, and remained there for 15 years. He was chief clerk and office manager, and left there to take a position with the Howland-Leach Construction Co., builders of the Opalocka Naval Base. He was later appointed assistant to the Commander E.

leston, S. C., where he attended the public schools, and High School, where in his junior year, he won four letters in foot-

M. C. Nice, USNR-ROCC. Upon near completion of this base, he was transferred to Cherry Point, N C., where he served as Navy Cost Engineer in building the largest Marine Air Base in the world. He was again transferred to Key West, as Navy Auditor, then back

to Opalocka as Navy Expediter. Upon completion of this, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Public Works Department of the 7th Naval District. He resigned May 1, 1946, to accept the Tax Assessors office for the City of Coral Gables.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BORTON



Because of the vision of Frederick William Borton, Miami now has a 5,000 watt broadcasting station, affiliated with the American Broadcasting Company. WQAM, Miami's pioneer radio station, built in 1921,

once a hobby has now become big business because of the untiring efforts of this man, himself a trained electrical engineer.

Mr. Borton, born in Jetmore, Kansas, September 20, 1889, the son of Eugene H. and Clara Maria (Bill) Borton, was educated at Ruskin College, Glen Ellen, Illinois, 1907, and Electrical Specialist College, Monroe, Virginia, 1909-10.

After finishing college Mr. Borton entered the United States Army-Coast Artillery being commissioned a second-lieutenant, but he resigned this shortly to be associated with the Liquid Purification Company, Key West, Florida, which was later taken over by the Fleishman Company, of New York City. From Key West he came to Miami and was engaged by the Miami Power and Light Company, in the engineering department. In 1912, with Mr. W. W. Luce, he organized the Electric Garage Company, which later changed its name to the Electrical Equipment Company, specializing in electrical automotive equipment in Miami and Havana, Cuba. Mr. Borton spent nine years in Cuba personally directing its affairs.

Intrigued by the reports of a college friend who was working with a northern broadcasting station, Mr. Borton started experimenting, and in 1921, built and operated Florida's first radio station, which later became WQAM. He was

president and general manager until his retirement, April 1, 1948. The station became a member of the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1930, and in June, 1947, changed to the fast-growing and progressive American Broadcasting Company.

Fred Borton has kept pace with the strides of radio itself. Known as one of Miami's most civic-minded men, he is an integral part of the community life. A past-president and past-district governor of the Civitan Club, he continues to be a force for good in the organization. He was for many years president of the Southeastern Branch of The Children's Home Society; was chairman of Miami's first zoning board and president of the Greater Miami Planning Association which sponsored the first Bill in legislature to create the law under which the present Zoning-Planning Board functions. He is a member of the City of Miami Water & Sewer Board; a director of the Everglades National Park; a charter member of the Executives Association; a board member of the Salvation Army; a committee member of the Boy's Drum and Bugle Corps; a foundation member of the Boys Club of Miami. Served as Consul to El Salvador for several years. He was president of the Community Chest for one term and served eighteen years as director of the Chamber of Commerce.

One of his greatest contributions to contemporary radio is the creation of "Shadows and Sunbeams," a strictly radio charity, which has brought close to \$75,000 and countless numbers of jobs, and items of clothing, food and furnishings to Miami's needy. This program, originated by Borton in 1930, spread to many other stations throughout the nation.

He organized the Florida Association of Broadcasters and was the first president: served on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Borton married his wife, Frances H., in 1921, and they have two children, Frederick Borton a son, and Janice Borton Miller, a daughter. The father of

Mr. Borton was from New Jersey, and his mother was a member of the Bill family of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

He is a Mason and a member of the local Mahi Shrine; member of the Rod & Reel Club.

Hobbies: photography, boating, farming.

HARRY N. BOUREAU



Harry N. Boureau, member of the law firm of Shutts, Bowen, Simmons, Prevatt & Julian, with offices in the First National Bank Building, Miami, was born in Palmyra, N.J., August 4, 1899, the son of Harry U. and

Matilda Nickles Boureau. He attended Friend's High School, at Moorestown, N.J., and later Brown University and John B. Stetson University, where he received his LLB Degree.

Mr. Boureau came to Miami, February 1929, and in January 1930, married Miss

Vivian Erickson. They have two children, Sarah and Mary Lee. The family live at 1310 Genoa Street, Coral Gables.

Joining the law firm in 1944, Mr. Boureau specializes in Admiralty and Chancery cases. While at Brown university, he studied mechanical engineering, and worked at the Otto Engine Works in Philadelphia, Pa., from 1921 to 1924, leaving there to enter the John B. Stetson University to study law. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon, Phi Alpha Delta fraternities, and is a Mason. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Boureau served in World War I, in the navy. His hobbies are fishing and hunting.

DR. ROY T. BOVARD



Dr. Roy T. Bovard, born June 10th, 1906 at New Castle Kentucky. Parents, James H. and Laura Morrow Bovard. Attended Elementary and High School at New Castle, graduating as Valedictorian of his class. Pre-

dental schooling at the University of Kentucky. Attended University of Louisville School of Dentistry, graduating in 1929 at the top of his class, and being presented at that time with the key of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, Honorary Dental Fraternity. Dr. Bovard was also Grand Master of Psi Omega, Dental Social Fraternity. He married Eloise Stockhoff of Louisville, and engaged in general practice there for three years before moving to Coral Gables in 1932. He was associated with Dr. L. D. Pankey for 14 years, moving into his own

bungalow office and specializing in Orthodontics September 1946.

Dr. Bovard has three sons, Ronald 12, David 9, and John 4. He is a past president of the Coral Gables Junior Chamber of Commerce and Miami Dental Society, and past Commander of the Miami Power Squadron. He is a charter member of the Country Club of Coral Gables, the Riviera Country Club, and the Rotary Club of Coral Gables, of which he is president this year. He is a member of the Florida East Coast District Dental Society, Florida State Dental Society, the American Dental Association, and the Southern Society of Orthodontists. Also honorary member of the Florida State Dental Assistants Association, and Secretary of the Florida Orthodontic Study Group. He is also a mason.

He built his home in 1936, at 620 Palmarito Ct. where he lives with his wife and sons. His interests are his family, boating, fishing, hunting.

HEYWARD STILSON BRANNEN



Brannen, Heyward Stilson, Insurance Councilor and local agent, was born in Statesboro, Georgia, November 17, 1897 the son of James Ewell and Ida Rebecca (Strickland) Brannen.

The Brannen family is a large old pioneer family and a land mark in the progress and development of Southeastern Georgia. The Brannens are said to have "ten thousand" living relatives in what were originally Burk, Screven and Bulloch Counties. Among the ancestors of Stilson Brannen are a number of early American patriots and Southern governors.

He was educated at Statesboro (Georgia) High School and the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1916-1920 (B. S. in Commerce). He married Helen H. Jackson at Savannah, Georgia on March 23, 1924. Their daughters are Helen Jane (Brannen) Wright and Dorothy Anne Brannen. Mrs. Brannen is the daughter of Jesse Frisbie and Laura Jackson of Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Brannen began his insurance career with the New York Life Insurance

Company in Savannah, Georgia, 1921-1923 and followed with Casualty, Fire, Windstorm, Marine and other branches of insurance, W. F. Train and Co., and Savannah Fire Insurance Company, 1923-1925 and Junkin & Avant, Inc., Miami, Florida for twenty three (23) years. He has specialized in insurance problems and the "ways and means" of handling them.

He originated the well known and widely used "Brannen Forms" that have represented progress, efficiency and broader coverage in insurance for more than twenty (20) years; he has served as Vice President, Greater Miami Insurance Board; Supervisor of insurance for the Board of County Commissioners for ten (10) years. He has also served as; a member of the American Legion, Sons of the American Revolution (President), Dade County Chapter of the American Red Cross, Dade County Disaster Shelter Committee, Board of Trustees in the Miami Edison High School District, Dade County High School Athletic Governing Board, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Scottish Rite Mason (Master), Mahi Temple Shrine, Miami Music Association, Air Raid Warden of Dade County, Florida (Assistant Chief), Miami Planning Association (Secretary), H. S. Brannen North Dade County Speech Program (sponsor), Dade County Speech Teachers Association (Honorary Member), Quill and Scroll Society of Journalists (honorary life member), Miami Edison Senior High School Scholarship program, Miami Edison High School Alumni Association (organizer and honorary life member), Miami Edison High School Friday night recreation program (sponsor).

He has been active in the sports of baseball, hunting, skeet shooting, horse back riding, and prides himself on the "outstanding" dogs he has trained.

Home, 5546 N. W. 13th Avenue, Florida. Business address, Seybold Building, Miami, Florida.

CHAS. G. BRAND

Development of the Greater Miami area in particular, and southeastern Florida in general, has been accelerated greatly through the financial wisdom and energies of two men, the late John Brand, a prominent Miami winter visitor from 1900 to 1932, and his son, Chas. G. Brand, who has been a resident here since 1925.

The two, leaders in industry and business in the State of New York before becoming interested in southeastern Florida, chose to throw in their fortunes with the pioneer builders of southeastern Florida, showing their faith in the future of the area by supporting and helping to establish many of its now substantial business enterprises.

Mr. John Brand served as vice-president and treasurer of the South Atlantic Telephone & Telegraph Co., the primary communications concern of the early days of the area's development, and also of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Miami, for many years.

Carrying forward the work of contributing to the progress of southeastern Florida, Charles G. Brand, president of Brand Properties, Inc. of Miami is prominently affiliated with many other of the city's substantial enterprises. He is a director of the First National Bank of Miami, director of the Coral Gables First National Bank, and has extensive business holdings in Miami and elsewhere throughout the area.

His most recent and extensive enterprise is the development of the community of Biscayne Gardens which has been going forward for the past nine years. Many miles of streets, installing of central water system, landscaping, etc. have been added to this 1800 acre holding, located a short distance north of Miami Shores, directly north of Miami. Continued development work is being carried on there in the upbuilding of this new community of the Greater Miami area.

Mr. Brand is a member of the Century Club of Coral Gables and of the

Coral Gables Country Club. He is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church of Coral Gables.

Mr. Brand's business career began in Elmira, New York, his native city. In 1907 he became associated with Herbert C. Way, establishing the firm of Way and Brand, packers of leaf tobacco. The firm was expanded in 1912 when it became associated with Goff and Mather Co. The new firm became known as Goff, Way and Brand Co., and engaged in the wholesale packing of leaf tobacco, with a large domestic and export business. Mr. Brand served as vice president of the merged concerns. In addition to his extensive tobacco packing interests, he was also, for many years, director and treasurer of Barker, Rose & Kimball, Inc. the largest wholesale and retail hardware firm in southern New York State. He was also a director of the American Sales Book Company, the Hilliard Clutch and Machinery Co. and the Elmira City Realty Co. of Elmira, N. Y.

Although Mr. Brand's business operations were extensive during his years of residence in Elmira, his activities also extended to the upbuilding and advancement of the general welfare of his home city. He served from 1919 to 1923 as president of the Elmira Water Board and became in 1923 a member of the Elmira City Park Commission.

He was born in Elmira, New York, son of John and Clara (Woodruff) Brand and was educated in Elmira Academy, Mercersburg Academy and Union College, where he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Mr. Brand married Miss Virginia D. Fettis of Elmira in 1917. They have one son, Charles William Brand, who is now associated in business with his father after completing his education at Cornell University and the University of Florida. He is a member of Sigma Tau, Eta Kappa Nu and Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternities Theta Xi social fraternity. During World War II he served in the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army with

thirteen months overseas duty.

The Brand residence is located at 1025 Sevilla Ave., Coral Gables, Florida.

The offices of Brand Properties, Inc. are located at 501-2-3 First National Bank Bldg., Miami.

JAMES ALLEN BROWN



James Allen Brown, pioneer Coral Gables Realtor with offices at 2409 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, was born in Worcester, Mass., February 17, 1902, the son of Joseph Allen and Margaret V. Brown. He attended

Classical High School in Worcester, and later Brown University and Harvard University.

Mr. Brown came to Dade County in 1924, and entered the real estate business with George E. Merrick, founder of Coral Gables. In 1927, he left the

Merrick organization and formed a partnership with Hawley Russell, under the firm name of Brown & Russell. In 1929, the firm was dissolved and both went into business for themselves.

July 7, 1927, he married Miss Enna A. Fink, and they have one daughter, Barbara. They live at 3820 Alhambra Court Coral Gables. For fourteen years, Mr. Brown was a member of the Coral Gables Zoning Board; He is a member and former president of the Realty Board, and is now vice-president; He is vice-president of the Biltmore Country Club; Riviera Club, being one of its founders. He is also a member of the Coral Gables Country Club, Elks and Lions Club.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BROWN, JR.

William Franklin Brown, Jr., Dade County Attorney and Associate Judge of the Coral Gables Municipal Court, was born in Commerce, Georgia, December 10, 1907, the son of William F. and Bessie Ivey Brown. Mr. Brown attended the public schools of Commerce, Ga., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Miami. Later he attended the University of Florida, Mercer University. He received his LLB Degree in 1932, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

On March 1, 1930, he married Miss Margaret May Dyal, and their children are, Betty Anne, Shirley Louise and William Dyal. They live at 814 Pizarro Street, Coral Gables.

During World War II, Mr. Brown was with SAF of the Army Air Force, with three years in the European Theatre. He is a member of the American Legion, Elks, Military Order of World Wars.

He is a Baptist, and his hobbies are hunting and fishing.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BROWN



William Joseph Brown was born September 16, 1895 at La Grange, Kentucky. He visited Miami in June 1924; returning the following September to make Miami his home. He sold real estate for three years; and then

became an agent for The Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York, which association has continued for twenty-two years. He has been active in Trinity Methodist and Riverside Methodist Churches, having served as Secretary-Treasurer, Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent, and teacher of young peoples or adult classes of the church schools, and served on the Board of Stewards of both churches; member of the Board of Directors of the Young

Mens' Christian Association for twenty years; active in The Miami Life Underwriters Association, having served in every office of the association. He has taken part in civic fund raising campaigns of the Chamber of Commerce, Community Chest, Red Cross, and Young Mens' Christian Association. Was an Ensign in the United States Coast Guard (tr.) Volunteer Port Security, during the war; is a Mason; member of The Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club;

Secretary for The Laymen's Committee of 1000; and Secretary-Treasurer of The Flamingo Dinner Club.

Mr. Brown resides at 3918 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, with his wife, the former Carese Adams. They have three children: daughter, Carese Adams, married in 1941 to William Bowen McConnell, two sons, Joseph Jason Brown, married in 1948 to Elizabeth Clarice Hilliard, and H. C. Morrison Brown.

ARTHUR HERBERT BOSWORTH

Arthur Herbert (Commodore) Bosworth, was born in Westfield Mass., June 1, 1887, the son of Herbert A. and Henrietta Louise Bosworth. After attending the public schools of his home town he took a correspondence course in advertising, as he learned that from being a newsboy at the age of four in Westfield. At the age of 16 he started to learn the printing business, but gave that up to go with the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company in 1909, in the purchasing department. In 1917 he was made manager of the supply department, handling all purchases and advertising for the company.

He resigned in 1919 to become secretary-treasurer of the Educational Toy Company, Dayton, Ohio. Later he entered the real estate business in 1922, and came to Miami in 1925, to enter the real estate business. In 1926 he joined the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company as a salesman. In 1927 he was secretary to the citizens committee of the Miami Chamber of commerce, and in 1927 helped organize the Olympia

Men's Bible Class and acted as secretary until 1935. In 1931 he became Commodore of the Southern Florida Sailing Association, and served until 1936 when the name was changed to the Miami Yacht Club. In 1935 he was elected Commodore of the Snipe Class International Racing Association, with over 1600 members. In 1937, he became Commodore of the Florida Sailing Association.

He served as secretary to Bay Biscayne Lodge No. 31, Knights of Pythias from 1927 until 1944. He organized the Miami-Nassau Yacht race, and is still directing head. He married Ethel A. Guy, Sept. 9, 1908. They have two children; John Stewart Bosworth and Mrs. Charles G. Fowler. He is a member of the Memorial Undenominational Church of Springfield, Mass. He is a Mason, Scottish Rite, Shrine, and Knights of Pythias. They live at 462 S. W. 2 street, Miami. His business is with the Seminole Bond & Mortgage Company, 330 S. W. 12 street, Miami.

G. D. BROSSIER

G. D. Brossier was born in New Orleans, La., and has been a resident of the State of Florida since 1886.

His boyhood days were spent on a homestead, now located, at 128th, St., and N. W. 17th Ave. He attended

the Florida State College, at Lake City, Fla., graduating from that college in 1897. Since graduating from this college the State consolidated the South Florida Military Academy then located at Gainesville, and the Florida State College, located in Lake City, and they are known today as the University of Florida, Gainesville. After graduating from college Mr. Brossier attended Eastman Busi-



ness College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and upon completing his business education, engaged in the Real Estate Profession with his father, in Miami, under the name of F. C. Brossier & Son.

Until recently, Mr. Brossier has been very active in civic affairs in this locality. He has held the position of President of the old board of trade, which during his incumbency was organized into the present, Miami Chamber of Commerce, and became the first President of that organization.

As early as, 1912 Mr. Brossier organized and became President of the present Miami Realty Board and in 1922 was elected for the second time. During his administration as President of the Realty Board, he proposed the present law governing the Real Estate Profession in this State. This law is today known as the "Real Estate License Law," and went into effect in June 1927.

The program adopted by the new Chamber of Commerce for civic development was as follows:

1. The Harbor Development.
2. Acquiring ownership to all of the

land lying south of N. E. 6th. St., to S. E. 1st. St., for the purpose of developing this into a park. Today this tract of land is known as Bayfront Park.

3. The creation of the Dixie Highway, in those days known as the Chicago-to-Miami Highway, but today known as U. S. No. 1.

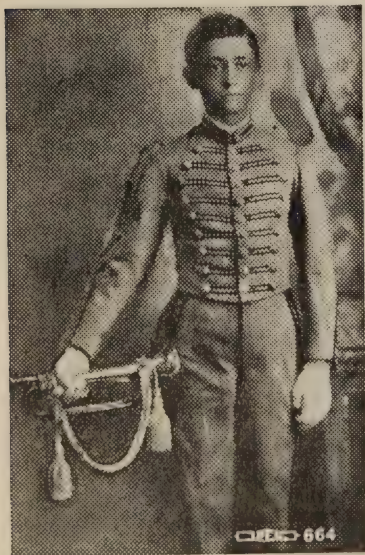
4. A road between Miami and Tampa, known as the Tamiami Trail.

5. The continuation of the Dixie Highway from Miami to Key West, now known as the Overseas Highway.

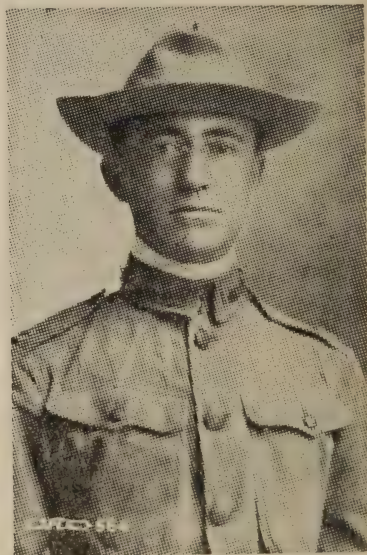
6. Mr. Brossier is one of the five surviving members of the Miami Charter Board, who wrote the present charter, City Manager form of government. Miami is operating under that form of government today.

7. As early as 1935, in conjunction with the late Mayor E. G. Sewell, Mr. Brossier proposed the establishment of a Pan American mart in Miami, and publicized the project by using ten solid pages for ten weeks in the Miami Herald.

8. In 1936, he presented a plan and



Age 12, Bugler assigned to Company I, Fifth Battalion, Florida State Troops.



Captain of Infantry, Assigned to Second regiment, National Guard of Florida and detailed to the Mexican border, during the Madero revolution, as intelligence officer.

secured the signatures of 15,000 residents of Miami to petition the railroad commission and City of Miami demanding action on the removal of the Florida East Coast track and the establishing of the Union Depot. Mr. Brossier was made spokesman for that committee, and has presented their claims before the railroad commission, and the city several times.

Mr. Brossier is the founder of the Brossier's Real Estate College, for Brokers and Salesmen, nearly 5,000 students,

prospective Real Estate Salesmen and Brokers, representing twenty-one States, and three foreign countries, have graduated from this college. Mr. Brossier, is also an active Real Estate Broker, having entered into that field with his father in 1904.

He was married in 1900, to Mary Marian Burr, and they have two sons, and one daughter, five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Four generations, all living at present.

PAUL HARDEE BRINSON



Paul Hardee Brinson, the son of Jasper Hardee Brinson and Margaret Leona Brinson, was born at Orange Springs, Florida, September 27, 1899. After attending public schools in his home town, he attended and graduated

from the Ocala High School, and then entered the University of Florida, where he graduated with an LLB Degree.

He was married to Mary Elizabeth (Polly) McGill, on November 6, 1925, and they have two children, Paul Hardee Jr., and John McGill Brinson. Mr. Brinson served in the U.S. Navy during World War 1, and has always been interested in civic work, and young peoples' activities. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Coral Gables; the SAE College Fraternity and, Phi Alpha Delta, Legal Fraternity; also the Coral Gables BPOE (Elks) of which he is an officer.

Mr. Brinson, is a past city commissioner of Coral Gables, and before coming to Dade County, was litigation at-

torney for NRA; regional Finance & Control Manager of RA; Trial Counsel for NLRB; City Attorney, Gulfport, Fla., for six years, and attorney for other municipalities and special taxing districts in Florida.

He is a member of the Optimist Club, and past president and Lt. Governor of same. Member of the U of F. Alumni Assn; SAE Alumni Assn; Coral Gables Post 98, American Legion; 40 & 8; Dade County and Florida State Bar Assn's.; Country Club of Coral Gables; and Coral Gables War Memorial-Youth Center, of which he is Treasurer and a director.

He was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1924; South Carolina in 1838, and holds the distinction of being the only member of the Florida Bar admitted upon motion of the South Carolina Supreme Court, since states do not practice comity. He is also admitted to all Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Brinson lives with his family at 318 Alesio Ave., Coral Gables, and maintains his office in the Terminal Building. His hobbies are raising bird dogs and hunting.

ROBERT L. CALLISON

Robert L. Callison, Coral Gables, attorney and business man, was born in Oswego, New York, July 15, 1944, the son of Everett and Gladys Callison. After graduating from the Oswego high school, he entered Union College, in Schenectady,

New York, and later attended college at Stetson University and received his AB and LLB Degrees from Mercer Law School, Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

On March 19, 1941, he married Miss Mariam Ainsworth, and they have four

children; Marcia Ann, Harry L., Patricia Ann and Robert L. The family live at 719 Malaga Avenue, Coral Gables.

Mr. Callison holds a real estate brokers license also, in addition to being an attorney and business man. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; the Elks,

Beta Theta Phi, and Sigma Nu Phi, fraternities and the Leather Stocking Club, of New York. He is President of the Peoples Oil & Fuel Company, Inc., of New York.

Mr. Callison's hobbies are fishing and boating.

PARK H. CAMPBELL



Park H. Campbell, Dade County Attorney, and member of the law firm of Hudson & Cason, was born in Attica, Ind., September 11, 1897, the son of Howard Burns Campbell and Anna Odle Campbell. His

paternal forebears settled in South Carolina, and his maternal forebears settled in Virginia. Mr. Campbell had relatives on both sides during the Civil War.

Mr. Campbell was educated in the public schools of Attica, and graduated from Indiana University, with an LLB degree in 1925. He served in the Rainbow Division and in Base Hospital 101 during World War I, and was overseas 21 months.

He married Miss Florence Graves, in

the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City, August 24, 1920. They have one son, Park H. Campbell Jr., who is a veteran of the Army Air Force, World War II, who was held prisoner in Germany for 15 months, and was released by the New Rainbow Division.

Park H. Campbell Sr., has lived in Dade County since 1925, and joined the Law firm of Hudson & Cason in 1926. He is a member of the Dade County and Florida State Bar Associations; the Scottish Rite Masons and Shrine. In college he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, and Coif, honorary legal fraternity. He is a member of the American Legion; Past president of the Miami Acacia Club; Miami Civitan Club and of Family Service Bureau.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell live at 1521 Sunset Drive, Coral Gables.

BENJAMIN E. CAREY



Benjamin E. Carey, prominent Dade County attorney, with offices in the Ingraham Building, Miami, was born in Key West, Florida, August 26, 1904, and is the son of Watson and Mary Carey. He attended

the public schools of Key West, then entered the University of Florida from which he graduated with his LLB Degree. Mr. Carey came to Miami from Key West in June 1924, and became an Associate Attorney for the George E. Merrick organization, in the formation of the City of Coral Gables. Since

1934 he has served as general counsel for the Coral Gables Inc., organization.

Just how young men attempt to attain their aim in life, is evidenced by the efforts of Mr. Carey, before he secured his Law Degree. He worked as a carpenter's helper in the construction of the El Commodore Hotel, Dallas Park Apartments, during the summer of 1924, in order to help finance his college course.

On August 26, 1934, he married Elizabeth Shaps and they have four children; Anne Celinda, Ben Jr., and Deborah. The family live at 1931 SW 24 Terrace, Miami. Mr. Carey is a member of the St. Peter & Paul Church; the Delta Chi fraternity; Dade County and Florida State Bar Associations.

WILLIAM H. CAULEY



William H. Cauley, member of the insurance firm of Cauley & Martin, with offices in the DuPont building, Miami, was born in Goulds, Florida, October 16, 1917, the son of William H. and Onie Cauley. After at-

tending public schools, Ponce de Leon and Miami High schools, he attended the University of Florida and University of Miami.

On November 16, 1937, he married Naomi Padgett and they have two children, Nicki Lynn and Susan Lee. The family lives at 544 Zamora Avenue, Coral Gables.

Mr. Cauley is a member of the Elks, Exchange Club of South Miami, and the Methodist Church. During World War II, he served a bombardier on B-17 and B-29s, for three years.

The firm of Cauley & Martin, specialize in general insurance and number among their clients, many Latin American firms.

WM. W. CHARLES



Wm. W. Charles was born in Miami September 28, 1911 to Wm. W. Charles and Janet Watson Charles. Mr. Charles' grandparents were the late Senator John Watson and Emma Cora Watson, wife. These early

Miami Pioneers came to Miami in 1905.

In 1934, Mr. Charles married Mildred Wright, whose parents and grandparents Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Egger, came to Miami in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Charles have two children, Mildred Anne, age 13;

and Kathryn Elizabeth, age 10.

Mr. Charles was educated in the public schools in Miami through high school and graduated with a law degree from the University of Florida in 1934. He commenced the private practice of Lawyer in 1934 and also served as Assistant City Attorney for the City of Miami until 1947, resigning to successfully campaign for the office of City Commissioner for the City of Miami and in November 1947, he commenced further public service as City Commissioner for the City of Miami for a four year term.

EMETT CLAY CHOATE



Emmett Clay Choate, Miami attorney, was born in Columbus Ohio, May 21, 1891, the son of William Clay and Emma Caroline Choate.

He attended the public schools of Ohio and Indiana and entered Indiana University,

from which he graduated with an LLB degree. He came to Dade County, in 1925, from New York City, having married Miss Margaret Merritt, on May 31, 1924. They have one son, William

Clay and the family live at 3306 Crystal Court.

Mr. Choate served in World War I, as a major in the field artillery. He is a member of the St. Stephens Episcopal Church in Coconut Grove.

His hobbies are golf and politics. As to the first "hobby," this biographer does not know his score, but as to the second, he always seems to be in there "hitting on all eight".

Mr. Choate maintains his offices in the Shoreland Building, Miami, in partnership under the name of Choate & Sinclair.

ROBERT E. CLARKE

Robert Ernest Clarke of Coral Gables, Florida and Blowing Rock, N. C., was born in Brooklyn N. Y. During the year of his birth the family returned to Ashboro, N. C., his mother's former home, where he was reared and educated. Mr. Clarke's first business venture was in the advertising field. In November 1915, he joined a "Special Advertising Crew" of the N. K. Fairbank Company. In 1917 he went to the Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C., as a member of the staff of the display advertising department. Two years later, Mr. Clarke decided to broaden his sales education, so he secured a position with the F. F. Dalley Co., Ltd., in Hamilton, Ontario. In succession he worked as retail salesman, jobber salesman, crew manager and finally, as southern division sales manager. Then, to obtain "behind-the-counter" sales experience, and to learn merchandising from a retailer's angle, in January 1925, he became a salesman at Edmar's, Inc., a men's clothing store in West Palm Beach. While at Edmar's, in addition to his sales job, he handled the store's advertising. In the fall of 1926, he again turned to the newspaper field and inaugurated and managed the Palm Beach Department of the Palm Beach Daily Times. The following spring, he was made advertising director of all departments of the paper and served in that capacity until the fall of 1928, when he opened his own advertising agency in West Palm Beach, handling copy, layout and advertising programs for local advertisers. In the fall of 1929, Mr. Clarke moved to Miami and joined the staff of Loomis & Hall, Inc., at that time the dominant advertising agency in the State of Florida. He was senior account executive until October 1, 1938 when the firm was sold to Brooks, French and Smith of Detroit. While with Loomis & Hall, Mr. Clarke was loaned to the Democratic National Committee, during the late

Franklin D. Roosevelt's second presidential campaign, to organize state-wide finance committees, in Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, to function as units of the National Democratic Finance Committee. Mr. Clarke was also loaned to the Henry L. Doherty Interests, to reorganize the Florida Year 'Round Clubs. During November and December 1938, Mr. Clarke was public relations counsel of the Orange Bowl Committee, at which time he converted the Committee into a state-wide organization, setting up 23 separate Orange Bowl Committees to function as units of the state-wide organization. On completion of this work for the Orange Bowl, Mr. Clarke took a much needed vacation preparatory to organizing his own advertising agency which began operations April 1, 1939. Robert E. Clarke and Associates, Inc., with offices in the Ingraham Building, Miami, has earned national recognition as an advertising agency. In February 1947, the agency opened a branch office in Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. Clarke is vice president, treasurer and one of the founders of Allied Advertising Agencies of Florida, Inc., and its subsidiary, Florida News and Photo Service, Inc., the corporations which have handled the advertising and publicity for the State of Florida since November 1945. Mr. Clarke is married to the former Claire E. Bonnell of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Miami and Florida State Chambers of Commerce and the Elks. He is an enthusiastic golfer and a founder member of both Riviera Country Club in Coral Gables and La Gorce Country Club in Miami Beach, where he plays regularly. Fishing has always been one of Mr. Clarke's favorite sports . . . particularly surf casting for blues. During the season Mr. Clarke seldom misses a football game in the Orange Bowl . . . his favorite sport from a spectator's seat.

DR. JOHN QUILLIAN CLEVELAND



Dr. John Quillian Cleveland, was born in Elberton Ga., January 13, 1907, and lived there until he moved to Coral Gables, in 1925. He attended the Elberton High School, graduating in 1923, and entered Emory University, Atlanta Ga.,

graduating with a BS Degree in 1927. He then entered Emory Medical School, and graduated in 1931, and interned at Grady Hospital in Atlanta, and later at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. He is a resident in medicine at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

He married Evelyn Lyle of Coral Gables in 1934. They have a son, J. Q.

Cleveland Jr., born March 10, 1940, and a daughter, Lyn Cleveland, born August 11, 1947. Dr. Cleveland took post-graduate work at Harvard University Medical School, during summers of 1938, 1946 and 1948. He entered the medical corps of the Army Air Force, September 1942, and served three years and seven months, sixteen months of which was over-seas in the Pacific and India area. He was discharged in February 1946, and resumed practice of internal medicine in Coral Gables. He was Secretary of the Dade County Medical Assn., in 1947, and vice-president of the Assn., in 1949. He is a member of the American College of Physicians, and has been on the attending staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital from 1934.

DR. J. KENNETH COLE



Dr. J. Kenneth Cole, Coral Gables physician, and the former Health Officer, of the State of New York, was born in Penn Yan, New York, February 10, 1897, the son of George H. and Alida Baxter Cole. He at-

tended the Penn Yan Academy, and in 1919, graduated from Hobart College. Then he entered the University of Michigan from which he graduated with a BS and MD Degree.

Dr. Cole came to Dade County in 1939, and married Miss Elizabeth Marie Kohler, on May 17, 1939. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; Lambda Phi and Theta Kappa Psi, fraternities, and the Masons, The Shrine, Lions Club, and Rod and Reel Club. The family live at 3801 Durango Street, Coral Gables. His offices are at 143 Giralda Avenue, Coral Gables.

From 1923 to 1924, Dr. Cole was house surgeon in the Arnot-Ogden Hospital at Elmira, N. Y. and from 1924 to 1937, was in general surgical practice in Phelps and Conadagua, N. Y.

MAURICE H. CONNELL



Maurice H. Connell, an outstanding engineer and head of the firm of Maurice H. Connell & Associates, Miami, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 10, 1894, the son of Patrick F. and Felonise M. Connell. Mr.

Connell attended the Norwich Academy and later the University of Pa., from which he graduated with an ME Degree. He came to Dade County, in 1924,

from Connecticut. He served in World War I, and is a member of the American Legion; 40 & 8; Hendersonville Country Club; Rotary, Riviera Country Club; Miami Country Club; A member of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers; Dade County Crime Commission; Miami Chamber of Commerce; Dade County Research Foundation; American Water Works Association; Professional Engineers Association; Florida Engineers Society; Florida Sewage Association; He is a registered engineer in Florida and North Carolina.

Mr. Connell married Miss Mae Carnes, in 1943, and they have three children; Mary, Maurine W., and James R.

The family live at 1101 North Greenway Drive, Coral Gables, and his offices are in the Langford Building, Miami.

LESLIE H. COOMBES



Leslie H. Coombes, Realtor, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1890, and was educated in the public schools of Toronto, Canada. In 1908-11 he became assistant manager Department of School

Sales, Underwood Typewriter Company, and from 1911 to 1917, was executive secretary to William McBain capitalist and real estate developer, who was associated with McKenzie & Mann, owners of the Canadian Northern Railway system, which was later bought by the Canadian Government and re-named Canadian National Railway.

From 1917 to 1925, Mr. Coombes was secretary and assistant manager of the Sterling Trusts Corporation of Toronto, Canada. The call to Florida attracted

him, so in 1925, he came to Coral Gables, where until 1929, he was manager of the Conveyancing Department, and secretary of the Coral Gables Corporation. In 1929, he was made secretary of Coral Gables, Inc., a liquidating trust formed by the creditors of the Coral Gables Corporation. In 1930, he was made manager and trustee of Coral Gables, Inc., and also operated a real estate and brokerage business in Coral Gables.

Mr. Coombes is a member of the Coral Gables Board of Realtors, Miami Board of Realtors and Miami Beach Board of Realtors. For five consecutive years from 1940, he was president of the Coral Gables Board of Realtors, and in 1949, was reelected to that position. He is a member of the Coral Gables Country Club, Riviera Country Club, the Masons, the statistical Exchange of South Florida, and the Dade County Research Foundation.

JOE CREEL



Joe Creel, prominent young Miami attorney, was born in Guntersville, Alabama, October 23, 1912, the son of E. O. and Florence Bynum Creel. After attending the public schools of Guntersville, he entered the University of Alabama, to study law, and received his AB Degree in 1932, and his LLB Degree in 1934. He served as City Attorney for Guntersville, and married Miss Nellie J. Morton, September 21, '35.

Mr. Creel came to Dade County, in 1944, from Birmingham, Alabama. Mr.

and Mrs. Creel have two children; Sallie Ruth and Joe Morton. They live at 4251 SW 12 street, Miami, and he has offices in the DuPont Building, Miami. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa and ODKA, fraternities. The Coral Gables Exchange Club, and Coral Gables Country Club. He is vice-president of the University of Alabama Alumni Assn., of Dade County.

During the World War II, Mr. Creel was Special assistant United States Attorney, in Birmingham, Alabama, and later, Chief Enforcement Attorney of OPA in the Miami District. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his hobbies are photography and fishing.

EMILE L. COTTON

Emile L. Cotton, South Miami real estate operator, was born May 15, 1899, in Elwood Ind., the son of Emile L. and Mary Cotton.

After attending public schools in Elwood, he went to Indiana University, 1918-19, and then to the University of Chicago, from which he graduated

in 1923. He returned to Elwood, where he taught school, and came to Florida in 1924, attracted by the "boom" and entered the real estate business. When the 'boom' was over he taught school at Ponce de Leon School from 1930 to 1933.

In 1933, he was made principal of the Kendall School, until 1937, when

he was made principal of the South Miami School until 1943, when he decided to re-enter the real estate business.

His wife is Mildred G. Cotton, and they have a son, Emil L. Cotton Jr., and a granddaughter, Cathie Cotton.

His office is at 101 North State Highway, South Miami.

LON W. CROW



Lon Worth Crow. —

The name of Lon Worth Crow occupies one of the most prominent chapters in the history and development of the city of Miami. He was among the first to visualize the future of this commun-

ity, a conviction substantiated through his acquisition of property and the outstanding success that he has enjoyed as a realtor since. His importance to the city has been increasing, not only as a business leader but also as a public-spirited and enthusiastic citizen who has always been ready to devote his energy and talent in supporting those movements and projects designed to advance the welfare and progress of this municipality. Highly respected and esteemed by his business colleagues and the public at large, Mr. Crow has been chosen to serve in important and responsible executive capacities for a number of the leading social and civic agencies, and as a business man today heads the affairs of the Lon Worth Crow Company, being one of the oldest continuous operating Real Estate and Mortgage Loan firms in the Miami area.

Mr. Crow was born in Palmyra, Iowa, September 25, 1877, the son of John Thomas and Elizabeth Jane Crow, both of his native State, where the family has been prominent for several generations. His grandparents were of the South, being natives of Kentucky and Virginia. At the age of seven years, Mr. Crow moved to St. Charles, Iowa, with his parents, and it was here that he received his high school education, completing this

part of his training in 1893, after which he entered the Capital City Commercial College at Des Moines, where he took a business course. Two years later he embarked on his career, coming to the South and establishing himself at West Point, Mississippi, where he remained for a year and a half. He then went to Mobile, Alabama, where he was principal of the Southern Business University for two years, and at the expiration of this period entered the lumber manufacturing business, which he conducted for thirteen years.

His career in Miami dates back to 1913, when he came here from West Florida, where he had resided for ten years. He was quick to recognize the opportunities that existed here and entered the real estate, mortgage and construction business. With the growth of the city the venture prospered. Mr. Crow's extensive operations drew wide attention and his courage and ability elicited high praise on the part of his fellow-citizens. He became a member of the Miami Realty Board shortly after it was organized, has served as a director of the body for over twenty-seven years and was elected president of the organization for two successive terms, 1925 and 1926. To fully appreciate the importance of this position we have but to recall that the city was passing through one of its most progressive eras during his administration, and the board itself had become the third largest body of its type in the Nation, reaching a membership of 486, only being surpassed in this respect by the cities of Chicago and Los Angeles. At this time the Miami Realty Board Building was erected, which

is now the Pacific Building, and Mr. Crow gained added distinction by also being elected president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, while still President of the Miami Realty Board, serving in that capacity until May, 1927. It was during his term as President that the membership reached an all time high of 7000 members. Also, in this period, the Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized. His services as Director has covered a period of twenty-five years. As head of the Chamber of Commerce he was confronted with many administrative problems that called for a unique and understanding ability. He coped with all of these obstacles in a manner that brought wide praise and enhanced his position as a leader. Among them was the devastation wrought by the hurricane and the solving of transportation problems. In the latter instance he did much to secure the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. He was for many years on the Board of Trustees of Jackson Memorial Hospital. In addition to these affiliations, Mr. Crow is a member of the Miami Rotary Club, the LaGorce Country Club, and worships at the Trinity Methodist Church, South.

In 1903, Lon Worth Crow married Estella Mae Leggett, graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, where she majored in dramatic art and gained wide popularity for her dramatic interpreta-

tions. Throughout her residence in Miami, Mrs. Crow has been prominently identified with the civic and social life of the city, being particularly active in women's affairs. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a life member and former president of the Miami Woman's Club and a life member of the National Council of Women, as well as several other organizations of a similar nature. It was during her administration as President of the Miami Woman's Club that the beautiful four-story building housing the organization, and the Flagler Memorial Library were begun.

Mr. and Mrs. Crow are the parents of one son: Lon Worth Crow, Jr., born July 7, 1912, graduate of Miami High School, the Phillips Exeter Academy, of Exeter, New Hampshire, the University of Florida from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1933, and from the University of Miami, from which he received his Doctor of Laws degree in 1937. He is a member of the Sigma Nu social fraternity, and the Phi Beta Gamma, legal fraternity, and is a member of the University Club, and the Riviera County Club. He is now associated with the Lon Worth Crow Company as Vice President, having charge of the Mortgage Loan Department.

EDWIN W. DEERING



Edwin W. Deering, Coral Gables awning manufacturer, and outstanding civic worker, was born in Gloucester, Mass., September 29, 1896, the son of Edwin and Lennie A. Deering. He attended the public schools

in Massachusetts, and entered Boston University, M.I.T., and Franklin Union School of Engineering. On September 4, 1926, he married Miss Esther A. Peterson, and they have one son, Donald A.

The family came to Miami, in 1929,

and they live at 2647 S.W. 24 Avenue, Miami. His business is at 4000 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables.

Mr. Deering served in the infantry in: World War I, with the 151 Depot Brigade, at Camp Devens, Miss. He is Past Commander of Coral Gables Post 98, American Legion; Past Commander of 10th District American Legion; Member Guard of Honor, Dade County American Legion; Voiture 492, 40 & 8. Five year trustee, Coral Gables Lodge 1676, Elks; Past president, the Executives Assn., of Greater Miami Rotary Club; Director of Dade County Chapter Red Cross; Serving his sixth year as chairman

of the rescue committee of the Red Cross; is vice-chairman Miami Defense Area, Rent Control Board.

He is a member of all Masonic bodies; Consistory, Shrine, Jestors, Grotto. He

was a Capt. in the Reserve Police Force, in Coral Gables during World War II, and is a member of the chambers of commerce of Coral Gables, Miami and Miami Beach.

WALTER CHARLES DE GARMO



Walter De Garmo, Dean of Miami architects, was born in Normal, Ill., September 7, 1876, the son of Charles and Ida (Whitbeck) De Garmo. His father is a late President of Swarthmore College and Professor

of Pedagogy at Cornell University. His parents were enthusiastic Miamians in their later years

Mr. De Garmo received his BS Degree in Civil Engineering at Swarthmore University and his BS Degree in Architecture at Cornell, and while practicing architecture in Philadelphia, Pa., with the firm of Cope & Stewardson, measured the drawings for Independence Hall for purposes of restoration. He left Philadelphia for New York, and went with John Russell Pope.

He then decided to come to Miami,

and married Miss Mary Cunningham, of Philadelphia, and in 1904 they built their home in Coconut Grove. They have three children; Doris, Mabel and Kenneth.

Mr. De Garmo has practiced architecture in Miami continuously being identified and growing up with the City of Miami, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables. He designed the first City Hall and Fire Station; The first two theatres, many schools and churches and numerous residences and business buildings.

After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Eunice Palmer of Alabama, who is identified with educational work in Miami. They live in Coconut Grove and look forward to the continued development of Miami, and being active contributors to its growth.

Mr. De Garmo has offices at 161 Miracle Mile, Coral Gables.

HENRY REID DEJARNETTE



Henry Reid DeJarnette, born at Eatonton, Georgia, on November 7, 1897; son of Henry Reid DeJarnette and Louise Little DeJarnette; attended Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, Georgia; Emory Uni-

versity of Georgia; graduated with an A.B. degree in 1919. Thereafter attended post graduate school at the University of Michigan, Coellge of Law.

Married Martha Gardner in Eatonton, Georgia, in October of 1920. One child, Mrs. Louise DeJarnette Taylor, wife of Dr. J. C. Taylor of Jacksonville, Florida.

Came to Dade County, Florida, in

September of 1925 from Eatonton, where he had practiced since graduating from law school. During that time he was City Attorney for the City of Eatonton and served a term as a member of the Georgia Legislature.

Member of the Methodist Church and Masonic Fraternity.

During World War I, served at Officers' Training Camp; war terminated before course was concluded. During World War II, was member of Draft Board No. 7 of Dade County, Florida, and later was appeal agent for the draft board.

Member of the Riviera and Coral Gables Country Club; member and director of Dade County Bar Association; member of American Bar and Insurance

Section of American Bar; member of International Association of Insurance Counsels.

Residence address: 3840 Alhambra

Court, Coral Gables, Fla. Business address: 908 First National Building, Miami, Fla.

EARL MARVIN DeNOON



Earl Marvin DeNoon, Resident Manager, Research Laboratories Division, General Motors Corporation, and owner and Technical Director, South Florida Test Service, an independent testing and research engineering laboratory, founded in 1931; Miami, Fla.,

was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on September 24, 1898, the son of John Aikin and Tillie (Bruman) DeNoon. He graduated from the public schools of Buffalo, N.Y.; attended technical day and night school for six years; University of Miami, Course in Organic Chemistry. Married Alice Mary Bate at Miami, Fla., on September 26, 1926, of which union there are two children, Joan Elizabeth DeNoon and David John DeNoon.

Prior to 1931 he was engaged on various engineering, construction and manufacturing projects throughout the country as inspection and testing engineer, superintendent and manager, and

had several years of aeronautical experience as engineer and writer; Registered Professional Engineer Florida.

During World War I, he joined U.S. Navy; honorable discharge for physical disability not in line of duty. Residence: 2500 San Domingo Street, Coral Gables, Fla.; business address: 4201 N. W. 7th Street, Miami, Fla.

Member of: Florida Engineering Society, American Society for Testing Materials, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, American Council of Commercial Laboratories, National Society of Professional Engineers, Southeastern Professional Engineers Association, National Association of Corrosion Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Masons, Elks, Rotary Club of Miami, Miami Chamber of Commerce, Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce, Coral Gables Country Club, Riviera Country Club, Committee of One Hundred, St. Stephens Episcopal Church, First Secretary and one of the founders of the Miami Airport Association.

LEDYARD H. DEWEES



Ledyard H. DeWees, civic worker, and owner, of the De Wees Drug Store, 6505 Bird Road, Miami, was born in Winona, Miss., March 20, 1893, the son of Isaac H., and Olivia DeWees. He attended the public

schools of Montgomery, Alabama and Starks University and Spring Hill College, in Mobile.

Mr. DeWees married Miss Sadie Barnett, of Montgomery, September 22,

1915, and their children are Joel Barnett, June Olivia, and Ledyard H., Jr. The family live at 1226 Palermo Ave., Coral Gables.

He came to Coral Gables in 1929, and accepted a position as assistant to Fred Weed, then Secretary of the Miami chamber of commerce. The late E. V. Sewell, was president of the chamber at the time. Mr. DeWees later entered the real estate business, operating in the Greater Miami area. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Optimist Club of Coral Gables.

DR. PERCY L. DODGE



Dr. Percy L. Dodge, Psychiatrist, was born in Kingsport, Canada, in 1883, and attended Tufts Medical College, Medford, Mass., and took post graduate work at Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a

major in the U.S. Army, Neuro-Psychiatric Division from 1917 to 1919, World War I. Dr. Dodge, served in the State Hospital Service in Mass., and New York in 1908-09, in charge of Out Patient Department of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, 1919-1925. On the staff of the Boston City Hospital, 1920-25, and for many years taught nervous and mental diseases to nurses at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, as chief of

Neurology and Psychiatry. He is now on the Emeritus Staff, and in private practice, specializing in Neuro-Psychiatry and psychoanalysis. He is the owner and medical director of the Miami Medical Center, and lives at 837 S.W. 1st Street, Miami.

Dr. Dodge, is a member of the Masonic Order, and the Shrine. For many years he has been active in the Greater Miami Airport and Aviation Association. Is a life member of the Military Order of The World War, and past commander of the local organization, as well as the State Organization of Florida. He is a member of the Florida Medical Assn.; New England Society of Neurology and Psychiatry; Southern Medical Assn., Southern Psychiatric Assn., and a Fellow of the Academy-International of Medicine.

JOSEPH KILLIAN DORN



Joseph Killian Dorn, one of the first real estate developers of Dade County, and today operating his real estate business in the McAllister Arcade, in Miami, was born in Koenigstein, Germany, December 12, 1876,

the son of George B. and Gertrude Marie (Irlenbohn) Dorn, who in 1882, left Germany for the United States and settled in New York City. In 1886, the family moved to winter Park, Florida, where the father engaged in citrus growing, until in 1895, when the great freeze destroyed his trees, and he moved to West Palm Beach. The son, Joseph K. Dorn, came to Miami, which was then a small town, and became a stenographer for Scott & Broome, and studied law on the side.

At his fathers' death, he purchased a drug store, and took on E. D. Deberry as a partner. In order to perfect himself in his new endeavor, Mr. Dorn, attended the New York Board of Pharmacy, Institute, and graduated in 1900. When

he returned to Miami, he found the business situation changed, and he sold his interest in the drug store and entered the real estate business; also became agent for Packard and Studebaker.

Mr. Dorn married Elizabeth G. Leete, a granddaughter of Governor Leete of Connecticut, September 21, 1901, and they had one daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Dorn married Nell C. Coleman of Westerly, R. I., and they have two daughters, Suzann and Eleanor, and a son, J. K. Dorn, Jr.

Mr. Dorn was the founder of the Exchange Clubs of Florida, and its president several times, and the first president of the National Board of Control of Exchange Clubs of the U. S. He built the Coral Gables Coliseum, and presented grand opera by the Chicago Civic Opera Company in 1926. He was trustee of Rollins College and is now Trustee for life. He was president of Miami Pioneers, and past president of the Historical Association of South Florida. He maintains his real estate business with his son, J. K. Dorn, Jr., in the McAllister Arcade, Miami.

HAROLD WESLEY DORN



Harold Wesley Dorn, President of the Dorn Fruit & Vegetable Company, of South Miami, packers and shippers of vegetables, was born in Elkhart, Ind., June 22, 1886, the son of Peter Wesley and Mary Eliza-

beth Dorn. After attending the public schools at Chicago, he went to the University of Chicago. In 1910, he came to Dade County, and married Miss Mabel Frances White, May 19, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorn have four children; Harold Lewis, Alice, Phillip Wesley and Kenneth White. The three sons are in business with their father. Mr.

Dorn was a former City Councilman of the City of South Miami, and he and his brother, R. W. Dorn, were two of the pioneers to start development of that area, having erected the building now housing the Dorn-Martin Drug Company and Denning Seed Company.

They also built the former open-air theatre during the "boom", which is now the home of the Holsum Baking Company. Mr. Dorn is a member of the Congregational Church, and his hobbies are reading, writing, literature and the arts. They live on Sunset and Palmetto Roads, South Miami. The Dorn Fruit & Vegetable Co., has been the largest shipper of Hayden Mangoes in Florida, and are also important shippers of avacadoes, Persian limes and winter vegetables.

JAMES A. DUNN



Born in Marshall County, Iowa, February 14, 1890, a resident of Miami since October 1925. Served five years as Municipal Judge and seven and one-half years as a member of the City Commission.

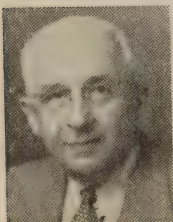
A graduate of Georgetown University Law School with degrees of LLB (Bachelor of Laws), LLM (Master of Laws) and MPL (Master of Patent Laws); passed the Bar Examination in the District of Columbia and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia 1919; to the Supreme Court of the United States 1924, and the Bar of Florida in 1926 and has been engaged in active practice of the

law since that time.

Resides with his family at 736 N.W. 45th Street, Miami; wife, Mary S. Dunn (prominent in Civic, Charitable and Educational Activities); three children, James S. Dunn, student at the University of Miami, Margaret Elizabeth Dunn, graduate of Barry College and Robert H. Dunn, Senior Edison High School.

Always interested in Civic, Fraternal and Charitable activities; has served as Exalted Ruler of Miami Lodge of Elks; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight of the Grand Lodge of Elks; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of Florida, State President of Florida State Elks Association, Inc.; Grand Knight of Miami Council Knights of Columbus and Florida State Deputy, K of C.

HARRY C. EBRIGHT



Harry C. Ebright, Past Potentate of Miami Shrine, and head of the personnel department of the Florida Power & Light Company of Miami, was born in Canal Diver, Ohio, in 1888, the son of Jos. H. and Lairva

Ebright.

He attended the public schools in Ohio, and graduated from Meridith College, with a degree in business administration. He came to Miami in 1923, from Youngstown, Ohio, after having been in World War I, as an inspector of shell steel for the U.S. Army.

Mr. Ebright has been active in civic affairs in Dade County, since coming

here and his connection with the Florida Power & Light Company. He was instrumental in forming the North-South Football Classic, which is played in the Orange Bowl in December.

He is a member of the Lions Club, Elks, Masons, Shrine, Jesters and Presi-

dent of the Shrine Directors Association of North America. Mr. Ebright married his wife Annabel in 1936 and they live at 200 S. W. 16th Avenue, Miami. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and his hobbies are golf, fishing and his foot-ball classic.

UPTON CLARY EWING



Upton Clary Ewing, a man of extreme ability, talents and interests, is widely known as an architect, being the author of many beautiful buildings in Florida as well as in other parts of the country.

He was born in Cin, Ohio in 1894 and came to Coral Gables in 1926 on a visit and after many visits decided to live here and opened an office in Douglas Entrance in 1934.

Through clever designing and planning he has led in the transformation of the multiple apartment building from its cold severe commercial design to the warm simplicity and grace of the southern mansion. Both landlord and tenant seem to appreciate the feeling of dignity the environs of this type of home affords.

During the conversation about the traditions of northern and southern architecture an amusing paradoxical family relationship was bared. With more reluctance than pride Mr. Ewing stated that a close relative adopted and raised General Sherman, and then with more pride than reluctance he added that his grandfather Upton Clary having the exceptional trust and confidence of General Lee was assigned special duty in the northern lines, making personal reports to his superior officer, General Lee.

Mr. Ewing's achievement prove he is endowed with the rare genius of the basic artist, and seems to be privileged with understanding of the relativity of

the theme and purpose of one art to another.

Painting and sculpture which are closely allied to architecture are favored outlets for Ewing's artistic enthusiasm having many beautiful and well known paintings to his credit. Mr. Ewing says of painting; "One must appreciate the beauty and standards of judgment which God has given in his environs. Nature is our great contemporary—can we hope to do better?"

That he is a sculptor of no mean ability the self portrait on the opposite page will speak for itself.

As an inventor he has produced the first 35 m.m. Sterco camera in this country and has contributed a number of improvements to the building industry. He made the first precast concrete vent in 1935. In 1940 he presented to the contractor the first steel form clamps now commonly used for holding forms when pouring tie beams.

Mr. Ewing is a free thinker. He does not follow closely any organized religious belief and is currently writing a discourse on "Philosophy and the Evolution of the Spirit."

He has completed the first draft of a 3 act drama written in a combination of prose, free, lyric and dramatic verse.

In his spare time Mr. Ewing says he does a little music composition. One of his compositions, "Ave Maria," part of an opera he is composing has been featured by the Philharmonic Society orchestra.

Mr. Ewing now has his studio at 307 Minorca Avenue in Coral Gables, Fla.

H. GEORGE FINK SR.



Born April 18, 1890 in Springdale, Pa., son of Romie K. and Christine Fisher Fink; was educated in the Public Schools of that town, completing his Freshman year at Springdale High School, before the family moved to

Miami, in 1904. He graduated from Miami High School in 1907.

Selecting Architecture as his profession, Mr. Fink attended Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, supplementing his regular courses with special classes at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1910 while still pursuing his education, he married Josie Hinton of Miami. They had two children, Fay Christine Fink, and H. George Fink, Jr.

In 1914 Mr. Fink accepted positions in the offices of August Geiger, and Henry La Pointe to secure practical experience in his chosen profession. In 1915, he passed the State examination for Architects, received his Certificate, and immediately opened his own office.

From 1915 to 1921 he designed many outstanding buildings for Carl Fisher and Associates, including the Miami Beach Public School, and the Miami Beach First National Bank. In and around Miami at that time his work included the First Christian Church, El Comodoro Hotel, Del Rio Apartments, and the Columbia Building. He was a member of the Park Planning Commission of the City of Miami, at this time.

In 1921 Mr. Fink, became a member of the American Institute of Architects, the youngest Architect in the group at that time. This same year found Mr. Fink, cousin of George E. Merrick, developer of Coral Gables, taking an active part in planning with Mr. Merrick, the distinctive type of architecture which has made that City famous.

He designed the first residence erected along Coral Way, and those in the Crafts and Granada sections, including

the Greenway Drive residence of Mr. Merrick. Other residences were those of the late E. E. "Doc" Dammers, Harry Burns, E. T. "Pop" Purcell, F. W. Webster, C. W. De Long, F. E. Dix, and the C. E. Williams residence, now the Catholic Rectory. The Louise Arcade, now known as the Renuart Arcade was one of the Commercial Buildings designed by Mr. Fink.

He designed and supervised construction on the Coral Gables branch offices set up in New York, Atlantic City, Chicago, and Atlanta. His New York office receiving National recognition. Mr. Fink was closely identified with Coral Gables and its development until 1928.

In 1924 Mr. Fink received an honorary citation from His Majesty Alphonso XIII, of Spain for his "Interesting, outstanding and extremely artistic interpretation and reproduction of the Spanish Arts in America," and bestowing upon Mr. Fink the title of "Don," an equivalent of the "Sir" of English Knighthood.

In 1928 Mr. Fink became Designing Architect for the J. C. Penny Co. of New York, remaining with them until 1932, when he accepted a position of Supervising Architect for the W. P. A. He was assigned to the State of Maine, remaining with the W.P.A. until 1937. In 1933 he married Dorothy S. Harris of Portland, Maine.

Returning to Coral Gables in 1937, Mr. Fink resumed his private architectural practice, which was interrupted by World War II. During the War Years, Mr. Fink was Architectural Designer for Robert & Company, of Atlanta, assisting with the Richmond Naval Base, the Glynn County Base, Brunswick, Ga. and the Chamblee Naval Base Chamblee, Ga. In 1934 he became Architect in Charge, Architectural Division, Bell Bomber Plant, Marietta, Ga. where the famous B-29's were built and assembled. Resigning that position in 1945, Mr. Fink returned to Coral Gables, where he now maintains his Architectural Offices.

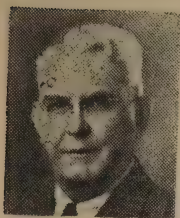
Mr. Fink is a member of the Florida

South Chapter, American Institute of Architects, The Florida Association of Architects, and Chairman of the Coral Gables Board of Supervising Architects. He is also a member of the Chamber of

Commerce, Coral Gables Country Club, Coral Gables Elks, and Optimist Club.

He has three grandchildren, William Lee Grady Jr; Gloria Ardyn Grady, and Dorothy Elaine Fink.

THORNTON MELVILLE FINCHER



Thornton Melville Fincher, Miami financier, was born in Atlanta, Ga., February 16, 1887, the son of Melville and Janie Fincher. He was educated in the Atlanta public schools, and entered the real estate busi-

ness in Atlanta, in 1911, when he began forming corporations to buy timber, oil and mineral lands and so drifted into the security business.

This required forming many companies and consultations with attorneys, so he studied law and passed the Georgia Bar. Mr. Fincher became associated with Lindsey Hopkins in 1928, and helped reorganize the Carl G. Fisher Corp., in 1935, and has been an officer and director in same since that time. He was one of the organizers of the Security Trust Company of Miami, and is an officer

and director. Mr. Fincher is a director of the Red Cross, Past president and member of the board of governors of the Century Club; Member of the board of governors of the Riviera Country Club; Member of the Coral Gables Country Club; Member of the speakers bureau of the Community Chest; A Mason and an Elk.

Mr. Fincher is a member of the Coral Gables Zoning Board of Appeals; the Coral Gables Planning Board; Trustee of the Coral Gables Congregational Church; President of the American Bankers Insurance Company of Florida; Director of the Alton Beach Realty Company of Miami Beach; Member of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the University of Miami.

Mr. and Mrs. Fincher have one son, Harrell Melville, who is in the general insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Fincher live at 733 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

R. C. FLEEMAN



R. C. Fleeman, Florida State Manager and Resident Vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, and its companion companies, was born in California, November 16, 1900, the son of

C. C. and Emilie Fleeman. After attending the public schools of his native city, he was engaged in the show business from 1915 to 1919, traveling in practically every state in the country during that period.

Mr. Fleeman entered the insurance business in June, 1920, in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. He came to Florida, December 1925, in

the interest of his present connections, which include the United Benefit Life Insurance Company, and the United Benefit Fire Insurance Company; all of Omaha, Nebraska. He pioneered in the health and accident insurance when he came to Florida, starting from scratch, and the agency today handles a premium income of more than \$2,000,000 yearly.

Mr. Fleeman studied law at the South Florida College of Law, in order to be of better service to his policy holders. In 1923, he married Miss Golda Grace Woods, and they have one son, R. C. Fleeman, Jr. The family live at 5800 Miller Drive, South Miami.

He is a member of all Masonic bodies, including the Shrine, Knights, Templar, both Scottish and York Rite; Elks; Florida State Chamber of Commerce; Jack-

sonville and Miami Chambers of Commerce; Miami Country Club and insurance organizations. His hobbies are golf and horse back riding:

DR. THOMAS L. FITZ-GIBBON



Dr. Thomas L. Fitz-Gibbon, Coral Gables dentist, was born in Shawneetown, Ill., May 24, 1904, the son of John Patrick, and Emma Frances Fitz-Gibbon. After attending the public schools in Shawneetown, he

entered a university in St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in dentistry, and went to West Frankfort, Ill. He married Miss Louise Arnold, in June

1928, and they came to Dade County, in October, 1939.

They have seven children; Louise, Thomas, Jane, Ann, Mary, Micheal and Jimmy. The family live at 2616 DeSota Boulevard, Coral Gables. He maintains his offices at 2314 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables.

Dr. Fitz-Gibbon was President of the Coral Gables Junior chamber of commerce in 1937. He is a member of the Catholic Church, Delta Sigma Delta, and Delta Sigma Phi, fraternities. His hobbies are golf, fishing and hunting.

ROBERT SPURGEON FLORENCE



Robert Spurgeon Florence, Miami attorney, and member of the law firm of Mitchell D. Price, Zaring and Florence, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami, was born in Augusta, Ga., July 27, 1903, the son of George Eslee,

and Jane Black Florence. He attended public schools in North Augusta, South Carolina, and the preparatory school at the Richmond Junior College, in Augusta, Ga. He entered the University of Georgia, and obtained his LLB Degree in 1925.

Mr. Florence was married to Miss Evelyn Garth formerly of Merriweather County, Kentucky, on April 30, 1930. They have one child, Mitchell Garth, who was born in Miami, March 31, 1931. Mr. Florence is a member of the Baptist Church; the Sigma Delta Kappa, fraternity, the Miami Country Club, the the Century Club of Coral Gables, Rod and Reel Club, Dade County and Florida State Bar Associations.

He was also a member of the Circuit Court Commission of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, 1938 to 1941, and Secretary of the Commission during his tenure as a member.

JOHN McDAVID FLOWERS



John McDavid (Max) Flowers, was born July 22, 1895, at Greenville, Alabama, the son of William R. Flowers and Ola McDavid Flowers.

He attended the public schools of Dothan, Alabama, and

the Staunton Military Academy in Virginia, then after graduating, studied Law at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., where he received his BS Degree in 1915. Then he attended the University of Alabama and received his LLB

degree in 1917.

In 1919, Mr. Flowers took a post-graduate course at the Chicago, University, and came to Miami, in 1922, when he became identified with the law firm of John C. Gramling.

He was married to Carol Griffen, on April 17, 1933, and they have one child, Carol Flowers, age 7, where they live at 1098 NE 99th Street, in Miami.

Mr. Flowers is a member of the Law firm of Murrell, Fleming and Flowers, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity; the Riviera Country Club and the Miami Country Club.

ROBERT LESTER FLOYD



Robert Lester Floyd, Attorney, and Mayor of the City of Miami, Florida, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on January 4, 1918, the son of Paul and Margaret Floyd. He was educated in the public schools of Dade County, Florida, Miami Senior High School, University of Florida, and Washington, D. C. He married Rose Marie Norcross of Miami, Florida, on September 4, 1946. One child, Robert Lester Floyd, 2nd, was born of this union.

He came to Miami in October, 1925. After graduating from law school, he entered the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a special agent on September 8, 1941, and served in that capacity in various cities in the United States until October 5, 1945, at which time he resigned to enter the practice of law in Miami, Florida. On November 27, 1947, he was elected Mayor of the City of Miami, at the age of 29, being the youngest Mayor in the history of the

city, and having received the highest number of votes cast for a candidate for the City Commission up to that time. He was selected as one of the five outstanding young men of the state of Florida, in 1947, and received the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce award for distinguished service. He was selected by the American Business Institute of Research as one of the 10 outstanding young men in the United States in 1947.

He has been admitted to the Florida and District of Columbia Bars. He is a member of Chi Phi Social Fraternity; Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity; Lions International; B.P.O.E. Lodge 948; Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce; Miami Chamber of Commerce; Dade County Bar Association; Florida Bar Association; Biscayne Bay Lodge No. 124; F. and A. M.; Scottish Rite Body, Mahi Temple Shrine; Grotto; Country Club of Coral Gables, Florida; Director and charter member, Miami Police Boys' Club.

Business address, DeCostas, Maer and Floyd, 606-7-8 Biscayne Building, Miami, Florida.

RALPH A. FOSSEY



Ralph A. Fossey, South Miami Realtor, was born in Buena Vista, Miami sub-division, May 10, 1908, the son of A. D. H. Fossey and Annie Soale Fossey.

He attended the public schools of Dade County, and graduated from the Miami High School in 1926, then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a BS Degree, after working his way through college as director of boys' work in the Settlement House in Philadelphia; also as Chief Councillor of the University Camp for Boys, which took care of about 800 "dis-advantaged" boys in Philadelphia.

Returning to Miami, in 1931 from

college, Mr. Fossey went into business with his father, A. D. H. Fossey, and from 1940 to 1941, was Director of Welfare for the City of Miami. From 1942 to 1945, he was a Lieutenant Commander in the USNR. In 1946-47, he was president of the Board of Trustees of the Boys' Club of Miami.

Mr. Fossey married Miss Julia W. Mohlhendrock, December 25, 1934, and they have three children; Josephine Ann, Margaret Elexandra and Ralph A. Jr. The family live at 9390 South Ludlum Road, South Miami, and he has his office at 103 South Dixie Highway, S. Miami.

He is a member of the Methodist Church of South Miami; Phi Sigma Kappa, college fraternity; Friars Senior Society; American Legion, and Exchange Club of South Miami. His hobbies are boating and fishing.

EDMUND FRIEDMAN



Edmund Friedman was born in Nashville, Tenn. He is a graduate (summa cum laude) of Vanderbilt University, receiving a degree of Bachelor of Engineering in 1918. Shortly after he enlisted in the U. S. Army. After the end of World War I, he practiced Civil Engineering and had an extensive experience before coming to Coral Gables as City Engineer in 1925. In this capacity he was connected with the early development of Coral Gables, and was responsible for much of the planning and construction which took place in that City. Subsequently in 1929, he was appointed City Manager of Coral Gables, which position he held for two years. His term of office was noted for

economical and efficient management. In 1932, he was appointed County Engineer of Dade County. He soon developed a department that was outstanding, and at the same time increased the scope of his work to include many activities not normally associated with such an office. While County Engineer, he was largely responsible for the conception, development, planning and engineering of County Zoning, Rickenbacker Causeway, Haulover and Crandon Parks, N.W. 27th Avenue Bridge, Right of Way acquisitions, County Fire Department, mosquito control, water control and conservation, development of the Highway System, and the planning of many other of Dade County's outstanding projects now being completed.

In 1942, Mr. Friedman was commissioned in the Engineer Corps, Army of the United States, and served for three and one half years. During his army service he participated in the construction of most of the military and air bases in Florida, and was also assigned for one year to Headquarters, Army Service Forces. After being placed on inactive status in December 1945, he resumed engineering practice as Vice President of the firm of Maurice H. Connell and Associates, Consulting Engineers of Miami, Fla.

CARL FROMHAGEN



One of Greater Miami's civic workers is Carl Fromhagen, co-owner of the Central Press, and secretary-treasurer, of the concern which is one of the oldest established printing firms in Miami.

Mr. Fromhagen was born in New Castle, Pa., August 23, 1895, the son of Frederick and Mary Falls Fromhagen. After he attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, he went to college at Newport News, Va., then entered the U.S.

Air Corps, in World War 1. After being discharged, he toured the country "barn-storming" with an old plane. He married Miss Minnette Douglas, in 1917, and they came to Miami in 1919. They have one son, Carl Fromhagen, Jr., and the family lives at 540 SW 27 Road, Miami. His business address is 108 NW 1 Avenue, Miami.

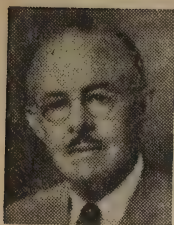
Being quite naturally interested in air-planes, Mr. Fromhagen was among those enthusiasts who organized the Greater Miami Airport Association, and served as its president for two years. He was co-organizer and first president of the Greater Miami Officers' Club and past

vice-president of the Miami Lions Club; treasurer of South Florida Council, Boy Scouts of America; co-organizer and first president of School Dads of America; one of the organizers and first president of the LP Club, which was the first beach

club in Dade County; member of the board and contest chairman of the Miami All-American Air Maneuvers for many years.

He is a Methodist, and his hobby is home shop work.

WILLIAM DANIEL FULLER



William Daniel Fuller, Sr., Coral Gables District Manager of the Florida Power and Light Company, was born at Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, on November 13, 1891. He graduated from Mount Union, Penn-

sylvania High School in 1909, received his degree in Electrical Engineering from Pennsylvania State College in 1914 and the Westinghouse Graduate Apprentice School in 1915.

Mr. Fuller was married in 1917 to Goldie Eleanor Titus of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania and they had two children, Eleanor Louise (Mrs. Franklin R. Jones) and William Daniel, Jr. Mrs. Fuller died in 1942 and Mr. Fuller married Mrs. Clara Scarbrough Abbott of Birmingham, Alabama, in 1944. Mrs. Fuller's daughter, Jewel Adrienne (Mrs. Douglas H. Gahr) and Mr. Fuller's two children all served in the Navy during World War II.

Mr. Fuller began his public utility career as Manager of the Raystown Water Power Company at Mount Union, Pennsylvania and later as electrical engineer for the Mount Union Silica Brick Company from which position he enlisted in the Army in World War I.

After serving as a Lieutenant of Infantry during the War, Mr. Fuller was employed in the Electrical Test Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Pennsylvania until June of 1920 when he moved to Miami.

In June 1920, he was employed as Assistant to the Superintendent of the

Miami Electrical Light and Power Company. He continued with that company and its successor, the Florida Power and Light Company, to the present time. In July, 1925, Mr. Fuller and his family moved to Coral Gables. In February, 1927, he was appointed Manager of the local office and the Consumers Water Company. In 1931 the Coral Gables District was formed by placing the Hialeah and Florida City offices under the supervision of Mr. Fuller as District Manager.

Since coming to Coral Gables Mr. Fuller has been actively identified in many civic projects. In 1929 he served as president of the Retail Merchants Association; in 1930 as president of the Chamber of Commerce; in 1932 as president of the Lions Club; in 1946 was Commander of the Coral Gables Chapter Military Order of the World Wars and has recently completed 13 years of perfect attendance as a member of the Kiwanis Club. He is also a member of the Century Club, the American Legion, the Masonic Lodge, the Elks Lodge, Army and Navy Club, Country Club, the City Planning and Advisory Board and the Welfare Board. He was Chairman of the Red Cross drive for three years and of the Victory Clothing Collection for overseas relief. During World War II, he served on the Coral Gables Defense Council; also as an Auxiliary Policeman. He is a Charter member of the First Presbyterian Church and has served on the Board of Elders for a number of years.

Mr. Fuller's hobby is farming and he and his wife have recently built a home on their country estate known as "Fullers Earth."

REDMOND BUNN GAUTIER



Redmond Bunn Gautier, Jr. - Born Miami, Florida, April 3, 1909. His father was the late Redmond Bunn Gautier, Sr., one time Mayor.

Mr. Gautier married Frances Roe and is the father of two children. He attended Dade grammar schools and graduated from Miami

High School. Is a graduate of Riverside Military Academy and attended Washington and Lee University. Mr.

Gautier was admitted to the Dade County Bar in 1932 and is a member of the law firm of Worley, Gautier & Cannon.

Gautier was elected to the 1943 session of the Florida Legislature and immediately upon adjournment of the session, he enlisted in the U. S. Naval Air Corps. He was honorably discharged in 1945 with the rank of Lieutenant (s.g.).

Gautier was elected to the 1947 session of the Florida Legislature. At the present, Mr. Gautier is the Senator from Dade County.

DR. STEPHEN BRADFORD GIBBS



Dr. Stephen Bradford Gibbs, Coral Gables, Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon, with offices at 151 Giralda Avenue, was born in Middletown, New York, April 24, 1891, the son of James E. and Eva J. Mitchell

Gibbs. He attended the public schools of Middletown, and Chauncy Hall, Boston, Mass. Later he entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and attended Cornell University.

Graduating in 1915, he married Miss Helen Ledoux, May 21, 1920, and came to Dade County in 1925, from New London, Conn. In World War I, he was in the medical and sanitary corps, of

the Army. Dr. Gibbs, was the first president of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club, and later Lt. Governor of Kiwanis in Florida. He was former president of the Dade County Osteopathic Society; Former president of Florida Osteopathic Medical Physicians and Surgeons, and is now serving his third year term as trustee of the American Osteopathic Association, and has been chairman of the membership committee for five years.

Dr. Gibbs is a member of the research committee of American Osteopathic Society for the study of and control of rheumatic diseases. His family live at 1111 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

His hobbies are golf, fishing and tropical flora. He is a Mason, and a member of the Unitarian Church.

E. A. GERARD



E. A. Gerard, Vice-President in charge of Public Relations for the Pan-American Bank, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., August 2, 1897, the son of Jerome B. and Katherine Gerard. Mr. Gerard's maternal grandparents were large land-owners with the Davis Savings Bank and the

tobacco growers, in Kentucky, and his paternal grandfather was a physician and surgeon, and lived a greater part of his life in St. Augustine, Fla.

Jerome B. Gerard, the father of E. A. Gerard, was a successful merchant, before his death in 1914, after having lived in Ohio for two years, and returning to Hopkinsville. In 1916, Mr. Gerard served with General John J. Pershing, on the Mexican border for a year, and was mustered out of the service at Louisville,

Ky., when he went to Detroit, Mich., National Bank of Commerce. After four years there, he returned to Hopkinsville, Ky., to become associated with the Planters Bank & Trust Company.

He remained with the Planters Bank & Trust Company until an opportunity arrived to take a special course at Transylvania College, in Lexington, Ky., the course having to do with Public Relations in Religious Education. Later at the insistence of a friend, he came to Miami where he became identified with the former Commercial Bank & Trust Company, which later consolidated with

the City National Bank, and which dissolved. He then went with the First National Bank of Miami, and when the American Bank & Trust Company was organized, went with them as Vice-president. When the Pan-American Bank was organized, he was asked by President P. J. Searlles, to become vice-president in charge of public relations.

Mr. Gerard married Miss Macrae of Hopkinsville, Oct. 8, 1932, and they have a daughter, Alice, and live in Bay Vista Park. He is a Mason and Shriner, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

DR. S. HILL GORDON



Dr. S. Hill Gordon, BS and DDS, was born in DeFuniak Springs, Florida, March 9, 1911, the son of Charles H. Gordon and Minnie B. Gordon.

His public school education was at Ft. Lauderdale High., and he later attended the University of Florida; University of Louisville, Ky., and Northwestern University.

Dr. Gordon came to Dade County in

1938, from Ft. Lauderdale, and married Miss Margaret B. Wall, August 31, 1940, and they have one daughter Barbara Lynn Gordon.

During World War II, Dr. Gordon served as a major in the Dental Corps, and at the end of the war, returned to Miami, and re-opened his offices in the DuPont Building.

He is President of the Miami Dental Society, 1949 - 50, and the family live at 5747 SW 31 Street. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and also of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, college fraternity. His hobbies are golf and fishing.

JAMES FRANCIS (Fritz) GORDON



James Francis Gordon, popularly known as "Fritz", outstanding Dade County, attorney, was born in Griffin, Ga., September 27, 1902, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gordon. He attended the public schools of Griffin,

then went to Boy's High School, in Atlanta, Ga. He then attended Mercer University in Macon, Ga., where he received his LLB Degree, and later attended the University of Georgia.

Mr. Gordon came to Miami, October 1924, as trust officer of the former Commercial Bank & Trust Company and in 1925, entered into the practice of law. In 1939, he married Mrs. Frances Davis,

of Tallahassee, Florida. They have two children, Mrs. Robert Childers, of Arkansas City, Kans., and Mrs. Edward Bohnsack, of Davison, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon live at 1706 Country Club, Prado, Coral Gables. His offices are in the Seybold, Bldg., Miami.

Mr. Gordon, is a member of the Shrine, Elks, Masons; Past District Governor of the 4th, District Optimist Club, International; Member of Coral Gables Country Club and the Christian Church of Coral Gables. In 1948, he was Esteemed Leading Knight in the Coral Gables Elks Club. From 1927 to 1929, he was Assistant County Solicitor. His hobbies are big game hunting from Mexico to Alaska, and in 1949, in Africa. He has always been interested in civic work with children.

THOMAS EDWARD GRADY



Grady, Thomas Edward, Manager and Traffic Consultant, Greater Miami Traffic Association, was born at Brunswick, Ga., March 28, 1892, the son of Francis D. and Lillie (Mallette) Grady. His father, a

steamship operator, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, while his mother was a member of a pioneer Georgia family which included John Adam Treutlen, first Governor of Georgia, among its members. He was educated in the public and private schools of Brunswick, Ga. Married Mary Roberta Shriver of Hinesville, Ga., at Savannah, on August 20, 1914.

Starting as a boy, his entire career has been devoted to some type of traffic work. As call boy, clerk and rate clerk with the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railway in Brunswick; Inspector-in-charge, Southern Weighing and Inspection Bureau at Jacksonville, Fla. and Waycross, Ga., served a time on the rate desks in the local and General Freight Offices of the Central of Georgia Railroad at Savannah, Ga. In 1916 organized his own company to represent receivers and shippers of freight in Savannah, as well as the Savannah Traffic Bureau, later expanding to include offices in several Southern cities as Thomas E. Grady Company; has been a resident of Miami, Fla. since 1929 and engaged in traffic work in that city

since that time, acting as Port Director and Manager of the Rate and Traffic Bureau of the City of Miami for several years during which time a successful fight was waged to lower the electric rates which resulted in refunds approximating \$4,000,000.00 to the citizens. At present, Traffic Consultant, Greater Miami Traffic Association since organized in 1939.

A Class B practitioner, holding certificate to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission, U. S. Maritime Commission, and various State Railroad Commissions and the Civil Aeronautics Board. He is a member of the Miami Rotary Club; Knights of Columbus, (Fourth Degree); member Board of Governors, Southern Traffic League; founder member of the American Society of Traffic and Transportation; member Association of American Port Authorities; member National Industrial Traffic League; member of Board of Directors of the South Atlantic and Florida Ports Conference; member Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners; member of the Board of Directors, Florida Rate Conference; first President (1930) and at present member Executive Committee, Florida Association Workers for the Blind, Inc., a local organization sponsoring rehabilitated member Board of Directors, Catholic Welfare Bureau; communicant Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Miami; a Democrat. Home: 1900 South Miami Avenue, business address: Alfred I. duPont building, Miami, Fla.

JOHN CARRINGTON GRAMLING

John Carrington Gramling, one of the outstanding members of the legal profession in the State of Florida, was born in Greenville, Ala., June 6, 1878, the son of Adam Clark and Sallie Taylor (Stanley) Gramling. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Greenville and at the age of twenty, entered Massey's Business College in

Columbus, Ga., After completing his course, he decided to practice law and entered the Nashville College of Law, Nashville, Tenn., and later studied law at the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., from which he graduated with an LLB Degree.

Mr. Gramling came to Little River, now a part of Miami, in 1898, where he

remained for one year then moved into Miami, and was elected Justice of the Peace for the Miami District. In 1912, he became a member of the law firm of Atkinson, Gramling and Burdine. In 1915, he became associated under the name of Gramling & Clarkson. He served as municipal Judge of Miami, and in 1908 was made Judge of the County Court. In 1911, he was appointed States Attorney for the Eleventh Judicial District, and held this office for twelve years, except for a short time while

captain in the Army Service Corps.

He was one of the organizers of the Dade County Hospital Association, and active in the development of the Ocean Beach Realty Co., and the More Haven Sugar Corp. Mr. Gramling married in 1908, and they have three children; John Carrington Jr., Clair Helen and Madlaine Courtois. In 1933, he married Miss Irene Ashlock. He is now associated with his son in the practice of law under the name of Gramling & Gramling with offices in the Congress Building, Miami.

JOHN CARRINGTON GRAMLING, JR.



John Carrington Gramling, Jr., was born August 27, 1909 in Miami, Fla., one of the first 10 white children born in Miami. Son of John Carrington Gramling and Clara (Abrams) Gramling. Great grandson

of Major Alexander St. Clair Abrams, one of the founders of Lake County, Florida and identified with the early developments of the F.E.C. Railroad.

Graduated from Miami High School in 1927 and Univ. of Miami, LL.B. Has been actively engaged in practice of law since 1935 with father in firm name of Gramling & Gramling.

Was Lt. Comdr. in U.S. Coast Guard Reserve during the second world war, both sea duty and shore duty.

Past Master of James Carnell Lodge, F.&A.M. Local No. 223.

One of the earliest members of the Advisory Committee of the Fla. Industrial Commission during its formative stages.

Member of the City of Miami Civil Service Board.

Past Secretary of the Local Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Was married to Mary Nell (Dunson) Gramling May 28 1939. One daughter, Carolyn Dunson Gramling born June 12 1940. He is a member of the law firm of Gramling & Gramling with offices in the Congress Building.

W. L. GRAY, JR.



W. L. Gray, Jr., was born in Laurens, South Carolina, on November 10, 1902, the son of W. L. Gray and Mary Dunklin Gray, both of Laurens, South Carolina. Mr. Gray's father was an attorney, planter, business man,

and cotton mill developer.

He attended Laurens city schools and Wofford Fitting School in South Carolina. Later he graduated, in 1923, from Wofford College, receiving an A. B. degree. He entered Harvard Law School

and attended that school during the years 1924 and 1925, transferring to the College of Law, University of Florida, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1927. He also did work on his M.A. degree at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Gray has practiced law in Miami, Dade County, Florida, since the 2nd day of June, 1927.

He married Jean Hancock, formerly of Pensacola and Miami, on June 10, 1931. They have one son, William Lafayette Gray, III, who is a sophomore at Ponce de Leon High School.

In 1927 Mr. Gray became associated

with the law firm of Huber, Clements & Blackwell, and later became a member of that firm.

In 1932 - 1933 he was Assistant County solicitor, in charge of trying felony cases in Dade County. From the Solicitor's Office he went to the Legal Department of the Florida Power & Light Company, and remained with that company as attorney for the Insurance, Claim, Rate, and Sales Departments for approximately five years.

He was then associated with the law firm of Hanks & Preston and later, for a period of one year, with the law firm of Loftin, Calkins, Anderson, Scott, McCarthy & Preston. In 1943 he returned to his old law firm and became an active partner in the law firm of Blackwell, Walker & Gray.

He has been a member of the Dade County Bar Association for twenty-two years, having served on various important committees, on the board of directors for eleven years, and was made president of the Dade County Bar Association for the years 1940-41.

Mr. Gray has been a member of the State and American Bar Associations for over fifteen years.

In his bar association work, Mr. Gray was interested in legal education and admissions to the bar, and served on the State Committee for some four years. He was vice-chairman of the committee to investigate the law schools of the State of Florida for the State and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Gray has been an active member of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club for over seventeen years, having served as a director for a period of ten years. He was president of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club in 1942, and has served on many important committees of that club.

He was one of the founders, a director, and past president of the Country Club of Coral Gables.

He was one of the founders of the Riviera Country Club and is at present on the board of governors and secretary of that club.

He is a member of the Century Club of Coral Gables.

His hobbies are youth and civic work, golf, tennis, and fishing.

He has been a member of the Coral Gables Methodist Church for twenty-two years, and a member of the Board of Stewards and Trustee for twenty-one years. He served for many years as Chairman of the Board of Education in said church and was a member of the original building committee.

He is a member of the Troop Committee, Troop Seven, of the Boy Scouts of America.

He is a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the University of Miami and has always shown a keen interest in the development of this fine institution.

He was formerly a member of the Coral Gables Junior Chamber of Commerce, and is presently a member of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce.

From time to time, Mr. Gray has worked on important committees of the Community Chest, Red Cross, and in the establishment of the Crippled Children's hospital in Dade County.

Mr. Gray resides at 1212 Cortez Street, Coral Gables, Florida. His business address is Blackwell, Walker & Gray, First Federal Building, Miami, Florida.

He is a member of:

Kappa Sigma Fraternity (Social)

Phi Alpha Delta (Legal)

Beale Law Club, Harvard University.

DR. DEWEY H. GRIMES



Dr. Dewey H. Grimes, Coral Gables Physician and Surgeon, was born in Coffee Springs, Alabama, May 27, 1900, the son of John E. and Martha Ogburn Grimes. He attended the public schools in his home town and entered

the University of Alabama where he received his BS Degree. Then he entered Emory University, in Atlanta, where he graduated with his MD Degree. Dr.

Grimes came to Miami in 1925.

Dr. Grimes left home at the age of 16, and worked at various jobs while attending college, and when he came to Miami, served as an interne at Jackson Memorial Hospital. He later started practice in South Miami, and built his own clinic at 20 Coral Way, in Coral Gables, where he also maintains his home. He served in World War I, in 1918. He is a member of the Methodist Church of South Miami, and his hobbies are gardening and fishing.

CURTIS E. HALEY



Curtis E. Haley, Architect, was born in Corydon, Ky., January, 16, 1900, the son of Edward S. and Anna Haley. After attending the public schools of his home town he went to Transylvania University

and the University of Kentucky.

In World War I, Mr. Haley served in the infantry, and when World War II came on, he entered the Air Force as navigator, and was in the European theatre of operations; Asiatic-Pacific theatre and American. His present rank is that of Major. His combat time was

in China, Burma and India.

Mr. Haley is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity, National Aeronautical Association; Charter member, Miami Aero Club; Charter member and former vice-president of the Greater Miami Air Force Association; Member of the American Legion, and Air Force Reserve Association.

September 12, 1926, he married Miss Loretta Bolger, and they have four children; Patricia Ann, Curtis W., Loretta Scott and Mary Jane. The family live at 532 Aamillo Avenue, Coral Gables. His office is at 161 Aragon Avenue, Coral Gables. He is the designer of many of the beautiful residences in South Florida.

M. LEWIS HALL



M. Lewis Hall is one of the leading and most widely known lawyers in the State of Florida. Exceptional from the outset, he entered the legal practice when scarcely past his 19th birthday, in association with C. E.

Farrington, the firm being Farrington and Hall of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. In 1925 he formed the partnership of Hall & Johnson and in 1927 with the entry

of George W. English the firm became Hall, Johnson & English and so continued until 1934 when Mr. Hall removed to Miami. Thereafter Mr. Hall was in the practice under his own name until October—1945 when he formed the firm of Hall & Hedrick with L. H. Hedrick.

Characterized by a rare combination of exceptional legal ability, aggressiveness, untiring energy, tenacity of purpose, forceful and fearless advocacy of his causes and devotion to the interest of his clients, his record has been one of

outstanding success. His is the spirit that never quits until every effort is made, every possibility explored and exhausted. Thus it is that he has championed and won many causes thought to be lost.

Early in his practice these characteristics came to the fore when during several years as City Attorney of Ft. Lauderdale he ably and successfully handled a vast amount of important litigation growing out of that difficult period following the disastrous collapse of the Florida boom of 1925-26.

His part in the famous case of the recall of the so-called "termite" administration of the City of Miami furnished another example of Mr. Hall's resourcefulness and keen legal acumen. The questions involved were highly complicated and without precedence. After the recall attempts had met several defeats in the courts, Mr. Hall entered the case and carried a highly novel proceeding through the Supreme Court to a successful conclusion, finally forestalling an attempted certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.

His successful prosecution of a suit to prevent the sale to the duPont-Ball interests by the State Comptroller of the assets of the defunct Dade County Security Company, consisting in part of the Congress Building and the Security Building in Miami, for a price held to be but 50 percent of the real worth of these valuable properties, gave further proof of his able and fearless advocacy.

Again as attorney for the Everglades Drainage District from 1940 to 1944, he carries through the settlement reducing the bonded indebtedness from 18 million dollars to 4½ million dollars and then successfully defended through the United States Supreme Court a bitter attack upon this settlement, incidentally saving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation several million dollars. The involvements of this case were so varied and complicated that his complete success marked him as a practitioner of unusual ability.

These are but a few of the legal high

spots of his career, but continually throughout his practice he is being called upon to pull chestnut out of the fire for litigants whose cases are on the rocks. His appearances before the Supreme Court are frequent and marked with exceptional success. He is indeed one of Florida's eminent lawyers.

Public spirited and prominent in city affairs, always a friend of those in need, he is a man of parts with a host of friends. Influential in politics, although never a candidate himself, his efforts have been recognized as a decisive factor in numerous important campaigns. For years he has been a member of the Orange Bowl Committee which sponsors the nationally famous New Year's day Orange Bowl football game. (See other memberships). A recognized authority on the Florida Everglades and Seminole Indians, he is also a veteran hunter and fisherman. His HL Ranch with his 18 hunting dogs, being a hunter's paradise.

A veteran of both world wars, his devotion to his country was particularly exemplified when in 1942 he left his thriving practice and manifold other interests and entered the Army Air Forces serving in England and in the North African invasion with the Twelfth Air Force as an intelligence officer. Later in the Air Judge Advocate's Office in Washington, D. C., his brilliant legal talents were brought to play. In World War II he and his oldest son made up a father and son act, both being officers in the Air Forces and both having records of which any family can be proud.

A man of affairs, Mr. Hall has wide and diverse interests aside from the law. Both alone and in association with partners he operates several extensive cattle ranches, a large orange grove, has valuable real estate holdings in the heart of Miami, and owns the major portion of Lower Matecumbe Key.

Affluent in material matters, his richest asset is his splendid family. Mary Frances, his wife, is one of Florida's most charming and gracious ladies. Active generally in church, social and civic

activities, probably her proudest achievement is the stellar part she has played in building to such successful fruition the superb Youth Center of Coral Gables, the City Beautiful, where the Halls have their lovely home.

Three fine young sons complete the family. M. Lewis Hall, Jr.—24 years old—whose service in World War II culminated as First Lieutenant, went on to graduate with an AB degree at Princeton University in 1947, and is now in his junior year of law at Harvard University. Frank D. Hall—21 years of age

—and a senior at Duke University, where he is to receive his AB degree in February of 1949 and intends to continue on through the law course. Vincent T. Hall is a junior at Ponce de Leon High School, Coral Gables, and plans to follow in the steps of his brothers and train for law.

Thus it is that the prestige and prominence of the name of Hall, established by the father, in the legal history of Florida bids fair to continue on down through the new generation.

LAWRENCE HYSKELL HEDRICK



Lawrence Hyskell Hedrick, was born on November 22, 1880, on a farm in Warren County, Indiana, and he now owns a farm in the corn belt. In 1887, when but six years old, his widowed mother, Ada E. Hedrick, took

him to the Black Hills in western South Dakota, where she filed on a homestead. There they lived in a sod house in a wild Indian country, later moving into the small village of Oelrichs where he attended the village school. In 1889 they moved to a new town, Edgemont, which they saw grow up from the sage brush. His mother had married D. K. Snideley, who operated a general store and was one of the leading and most respected pioneers of that section of our country. This was his home for about ten years.

Here he finished grade school and then went to Black Hills College at Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he graduated from the academic course when seventeen years of age. To obtain the funds to continue his education he worked variously on the famous old 21 horse ranch in Wyoming, was timekeeper and commissary agent for a railroad contractor building a portion of the Burlington railroad in the Platte River Valley in Nebraska, clerk and bookkeeper in stores in South Dakota and

Wyoming, and for a time with the Burlington Railroad. At twenty he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company as a traveling salesman out of St. Joe, Missouri, and although the youngest of the Standard Oil traveling salesmen, he became the leading salesman of the St. Joe branch.

He was urged to continue with the Standard Oil Company and had excellent prospects, but the practice of law had always been his goal. He saved his earnings and in 1902 bought a band of sheep in Wyoming, put them out on shares and entered the law department of the University of Missouri. The income from wool and lambs, supplemented by earnings during summer vacations, permitted him to complete the course with the degree of LLB, cum laude, in 1905, when he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Missouri and the Federal District and Circuit Courts before Justice Vandeventer at St. Louis, Missouri. In school he was a Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi, and was active in extra curricular affairs and the lightest man to ever win a Missouri football M as quarterback at 123 pounds.

That fall on September 7, 1905, he married Lurline Logan, Kentucky born daughter of William A. and Sallie Grimes Logan, at Des Moines, Iowa, where she had just graduated from the Music Department of Drake University.

They had one daughter born on August 16, 1907, Lois Lurline, who is now Mrs. John M. Willem, Jr., the wife of a prominent advertising man in Chicago.

In 1907 he entered the law partnership of Gull & Hedrick, with Loomis S. Cull, a lawyer of some twenty-five years practice at Hot Springs, South Dakota, and later was admitted to practice on examination before the South Dakota Supreme Court and Federal Courts of that state. After three years he purchased Mr. Cull's interest in the partnership and continued the business under his own name until he entered the military service in World War I required him to close his office.

He was City Auditor and City Attorney of Hot Springs, South Dakota, when in 1910 he was elected State's Attorney of Fall River County, with Bennett and Shannan Counties of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation attached for judicial purposes.

A forceful prosecutor, he had an enviable record during the next four years, being reelected in 1912, securing more felony convictions during the two terms he was in office than had been obtained in the same courts in the previous ten years. He conducted a general practice and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers in that section. Prominent in civic and social affairs, he was one of the influential young men in the politics of the State. In addition to his law practice he was engaged in banking, ranching, mercantile, abstracting and loan businesses. He was a pioneer of good roads and a flood control booster.

In 1908 he organized a company of National Guard and was elected its captain. A Company Commander for four years, he then became Regimental Commander of the 4th South Dakota Infantry, and in 1915 Regimental Adjutant. Called into Federal Service with his regiment in June, 1916, he served on the Mexican Border near San Benito, Texas, until February, 1917, having been promoted to Major in October, 1916. Arriving home from the Mexican border service on March 10, 1917, he,

with his battalion (3rd Bn. 4th So. Dak. Inf.), was again called into Federal Service on March 26, 1917, and he continued in the active military service from that date until January 29, 1946, when he passed to a retired status.

His regiment was converted to Field Artillery (147th Field Artillery) in October, 1917, and he served in the Field Artillery in France from January to August, 1918, having command of the firing battalion at First Corps Artillery School at Gondrecourt, and being Battalion Commander on the Nancy, Rougemont and Southern fronts, and in July to August, 1918, in the Chateau Thierry drive, shortly before which he became Commander of the First Battalion, 121st Field Artillery, 32nd Division. In August, 1918, fifteen officers of the Field Artillery with experience on the western front were selected for return to the United States as instructors and for later return to the front in command of regiments or higher units. Major Hedrick was one of the group, being the only National Guard Officer in the group, all the others being regulars. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and on his return was sent to the School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where he became an Assistant Director of the Gunnery Department. In May, 1919, he was ordered to duty on the War Department General Staff in Washington, and in June of that year was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. That fall he was loaned to the Attorney General to assist in Army fraud prosecution in New York, where he remained until September, 1920, when he returned to Washington for duty and entered the regular army as a Major in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Entering the School of the Lines in September, 1921, he became a distinguished graduate in 1922. Then followed a year in the Staff School, where he graduated and was recommended for the Army War College in June, 1923. Sent to Washington for duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General

in the fall of 1924 he was selected to go to Japan, China, Phillipine Island and Hawaii on a special secret mission, so secret that his orders were given to him orally by the Secretary of War, Honorable John W. Weeks, who, at the end of the mission, which required about five months, personally complimented Major Hedrick.

A close light of this trip was his close association, official and social, with General Leonard Wood, then Governor General of the Phillipines. During this time in the Phillipines Major Hedrick examined much of the legislation passed by the Phillipine Legislature and wrote a number of veto messages for the Governor General. While there he accompanied General and Mrs. Wood and party on the Governor General's yacht, the Apo, on a two week's cruise. They called at the Island of Culian and there visited the famous leper colony of some four thousand; thence to Malampaya Sound, the largest land locked harbor in the world, on the West Coast of the Island of Palawan; thence to Iwaling, the Phillipine penal colony of some two thousand, including many convicted of serious offenses and a large number of life termers. This was an outstanding rehabilitation experiment, entirely self supporting, wholly without guards, the only firearms being two pistols, one carried by the Superintendent and the other by his assistant. The experiment was most successful. The rehabilitation accomplishments were outstanding.

On this trip the yacht was caught in a typhoon and ran into cover in a little land locked bay with no human habitation within miles. While receiving radio messages, for some reason the messages from the yacht were not received, and the party was reported lost, until a few days later when she arrived at Tai Tai, a little port on the northeast coast of Polina.

In 1927 Major Hedrick entered the War College, graduating in June, 1928, and after a period of duty in Washington, went to Ft. Riley, Kansas, as Staff Judge Advocate and Instructor at The

Cavalry School, where he remained two and a half years. In 1931-35 he was on the War Department General Staff in Washington in charge of War Department Legislation under the Department Chief of Staff, Major Hugh A. Drum. Here he did much special work for General MacArthur, who was then Chief of Staff, and also worked in close association with then Major Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was one of General MacArthur's right hand men.

From 1935 to 1938 he was in Hawaii where he was Staff Judge Advocate of the Hawaiian Department under General Drum, the Department Commander. Returning to Washington in 1938 and to duty in the Judge Advocate General's office, he was successively Chief of the Military Justice Division, Claims and Litigation Division, Contract Division, and frequently acted as Assistant Judge Advocate General. In 1942 he organized the branch office of the Judge Advocate General of the European Theatre of Operations and on July 1st sailed for England, having been promoted to Brigadier General a few days before. He set up this office at Cheltenham, England, and was in charge until June, 1943, when he was ordered to Washington and assigned to duty with the army air forces as the Air Judge Advocate, having under his supervision all legal officers and legal affairs within the army air forces throughout the world. With headquarters in the Pentagon in Washington he was a member of the staff of General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, A.A.F.

In carrying out his duties he traveled more than 100,000 miles principally by air, covering the United States and visiting Australia, New Zealand, NewGuinea, Guadalcanal, Esperito, Santos, New Caledonia, Fiji Islands, Canton, Hawaii, England, North Island, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and North Africa from Casa Blanca to Cairo, Egypt.

The responsibilities of the Legal Department of the A.A.F. were tremendous, involving as they did contracts, claims, etc. running into the billions.

The Legal set-up gained the reputation of outstanding efficiency, loyalty and achievement. General Hedrick played no small part in this accomplishment.

For his services as Air Judge Advocate, July, 1943 to October, 1945, he was awarded the Legion of Merit, and for his service as Assistant Judge Advocate General in charge of the Branch Office of the European Theatre of Operation, the Legion of Merit (Oak Leaf Cluster).

In October, 1945, on the conclusion of his active military service, he came to Miami, Florida, and entered a law partnership of Hall & Hedrick with M. Lewis Hall, for many years one of the leading members of the Florida Bar. Since then General Hedrick has actively participated in the practice, and has gained an enviable reputation, particularly in appellant work, having frequently

appeared before the Florida Supreme Court and with unusual success. He is also a Director in the Allapattah State Bank.

General and Mrs. Hedrick have a lovely home at 1032 Andalusia Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida, where they are members of the St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Country Club of Coral Gables, Riviera Country Club and Coral Gables Executives Club. Mrs. Hedrick is also a member of the Women's Club of Coral Gables. General Hedrick is a life member of the Elks, a Mason and a member of the Military Order of World Wars, Army and Navy Club, Dade County Federal, Florida and American Bar Associations and the Alumni Chapter of Kappa Sigma and the Alumni Inn of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity of Miami.

ANDREW T. HEALY



Andrew T. Healy, attorney and member of the Coral Gables City Commission, was born in Holyoke, Mass., September 2, 1901, the son of John and Annie Shea Healy.

He attended the Boston Latin School, and St. Johns Prep. School, and received his law degree of LLB from Catholic University. He came to Dade County, in 1927, and in 1928, married Miss Eleanor Donovan. They have two children; Drew and Nancy.

Mr. Healy is Past Grand Knight and District Deputy of the Knights of Columbus; Past President of the Coral Gables Country Club; Past Exalted Ruler Coral Gables Elks Lodge; Charter member Junior Chamber of Commerce, Coral Gables, and a member of the Coral Gables Senior Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the Catholic Church, and the family live at 1544 Placentia Avenue, Coral Gables. His offices are in the Pacific Building, Miami.

Mr. Healy has been actively interested in public and civic affairs throughout Dade County.

JUDGE DAVID J. HEFFERNAN



Circuit Court Judge David J. Heffernan, was born at East Weymouth, Mass., on August 25, 1885, and receive his early education in the public schools of that city; later moving to Boston, where he began

the study of law. However, before he finished the course, he decided to come to Miami, and in 1911, entered the law office of James J. Sanders, where he completed his studies.

Judge Heffernan, married a boyhood sweetheart, Miss Lillian Lyons, of Quincy, Mass., in September 1911, and they have two boys and a girl at the family home in Coral Gables.

In 1925, Judge Heffernan was appointed judge of the Dade County Police court, where he learned much about juvenile delinquents and drunken drivers. Later he became the first night judge of the city of Miami. The Judge recalls that in those days he had what was called a Newspaper Supreme Court that considered all cases where public policy was involved. The group consisted of two judges, a few police officials, and some of the police reporters. The decisions rendered were fair and unbiased.

In handling juvenile cases, Judge Heffernan called in the parents and a regular private family talk followed resulting in the boy or girl realizing fully the straight road was the best.

In 1927 Judge Heffernan was elevated to the Civil Court of Record, over which he now presides.

He had a most important part in organizing the Knights of Columbus in Miami, and is also a prominent leader in the Elks, and served as exalted ruler.

JAMES A. HENDERSON



James A. Henderson, member of the Dade County School Board, attorney and building contractor, was born in Macon, Ga., July 30, 1908, the son of James P. and Mary Henderson.

The family came to Miami, in 1917, where Mr. Henderson attended the Buena Vista public school, and then Miami High. After he graduated there, he attended the University of Illinois, the University of Miami and the University of Florida. After receiving his LLB degree, he began the prac-

tice of law.

In recognition for his outstanding civic achievements, he was elected President of the Coral Gables chamber of commerce, and was largely responsible for the School Board's decision to build a new high school in Coral Gables.

Mr. Henderson married Miss Ruth Taylor, October 14, 1933, and they have three children; William T., Michall P., and James A. Jr., and they live at 7890 Sunset Road, Miami.

Mr. Henderson is a member of the South Miami Methodist Church, and the SAE College Fraternity. His office is at 4015 Laguna Street, Coral Gables.

DAVID H. HENDRICK



Born in Pittsburgh, Pa. September 12, 1914. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. David Hendrick. Sister: Virginia Hendrick. Brothers: Clifton E. and William.

Attended grade school and first year high school in Pitts-

burgh; left there 1929; went to Orlando, Florida, Freshman High School in Orlando and family came to Coral Gables in 1933.

Graduated from University of Miami Law School in 1938; worked way through school selling real Silk Hosiery;

worked as janitor, as clerk, store clerk, elevator boy, Post Office employee, yardman assistant instructor, Indian Mound Digger: Was business manager of year book, manager of debate team; Class President, Fraternity President, member of Sigma Chi Fraternity, member of Iron Arrow, officer various organizations, Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Started practice of law in 1938. In 1942 helped organize and taught first class Military Law at Officers Training, and Officers Candidate School for Army Air Forces, Miami Beach. Entered the Navy in January of 1943 and separated from service as a full Lieutenant in Jan-

uary 1946. Served as House Officer, Parachute Officer, Investigation Officer and Legal Officer.

Married Mildred Beckstrom in 1940. Two children, Barbara Lynn and David Ross.

Member of University Baptist Church of Coral Gables; served as President of Coral Gables Junior Chamber of Commerce, Treasurer and Director of Coral Gables War Memorial Youth Center, Director University of Miami Law School, Alumni Association, Director of Univer-

sity of Miami Alumni Asso., Director of Dade County Young Democrats Club, Member of Coral Gables Rotary Club, Coral Gables Post 98 American Legion, Coral Gables Country Club; Coral Gables Breakfast Club.

Elected to Coral Gables City Commission April 8, 1947 to serve four years.

He is a director of the Coral Gables Rotary Club, and First Vice-President of the University of Miami Law School Alumni Association.

DR. WILLIAM M. HENDREN



Dr. William M. Hendren, Coral Gables, dentist, with offices in the Coral Gables Medical Center, was born in Danville, Kentucky, September 14, 1916, the son of W. M. Hendren Sr., and Margaret Hagen Hendren.

He attended the public and high schools of Danville, and Center College and the University of Kentucky. Later he re-

ceived his AB and MD Degrees from the University of Louisville. He came to Dade County, December 1943, and married Miss Anneta Smith, January 1949.

Dr. Hendren is a member of Coral Gables Medical Center Inc., The Delta Kappa Epsilon and Psi Omega, fraternities. During World War II, he served as First Lieut., in the Dental Corps of the Army. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lives at 4380 S.W. 14 street, Miami. His hobbies are golf and fishing.

VERNON CLAUDE HILL



Vernon Claude Hill, one of Dade County's youngest and outstanding grocery merchandisers, was born in Miami, July 26, 1912, the son of Claude W., and Margarete A. Hill.

Mr. Hill attended the Miami public schools, and later Miami High, then he joined the Tanner & Tanner grocery stores, as a clerk. His rise was rapid, and upon the death of Judson Tanner, the founder, he became President of Tanner & Tanner, Inc., operating one of the largest grocery stores in Coral Gables.

But, like many young men with vision, he decided that the rapid growth of the outlying areas provided would-be buyers with a neighborhood complete store should be a success, so he formed the B-Thrifty Market Inc., as its Vice-president. He is also President of Merchants Produce Co., and Secty-treasurer of the Merchant Grocery Company.

Mr. Hill married Miss Gladys C. Tanner, June 3, 1940, and they have two children, Sandra Lee and Ory Witmire. He is a member of the Central Baptist Church and the family live at 4374 SW 13 street, Miami.

His hobbies are chicken farming and horse back riding.

EDWARD C. HODGE



Edward C. Hodge, was born at Clare, Mich., November 3, 1892, the son of William A. and Rose M. Hodge.

After graduating from the Saginaw E.S. High School, in 1910, he attended the Bliss-Alger College, in Sag-

inaw, graduating in 1912.

From 1912 through 1914, he was connected with the Olds Motor Works in Lansing, Mich. In 1915, he was made cashier for the firms branch in Buffalo, N.Y., leaving to join the Harry Newman Company of Chicago, Ill., Chalmers distributors. He also served one year with Thos. J. Doyle, Dodge Bros., distributor in Detroit, Mich.

He served in the U.S. Army from April 12, 1918 until May 27, 1919, commissioned First Lieutenant and promoted to Captain. After leaving the Army, he became a business consultant for Cummings and Drefts, of Detroit, Mich.

In 1924, he was made Metropolitan Sales Manager in New York City, for the Haynes Automobile Company.

As the fast growth of Dade County in the "Boom" attracted others, Mr. Hodge, migrated south and in 1925 became sales manager for the Atlantic Shores Realty Corp. From 1927 to 1929, he was secretary-treasurer of the Nelson J. Crone Organization of New York City, and in 1932 became a partner with the A. B. Morrison & Company, municipal bonds, in Miami.

He is a past Commander of the American Legion Post No. 98 Coral Gables, and is a member of the Coral Gables Country Club, Riviera Country Club, Miami Beach Colony Club, Century Club and Florida Securities Dealer Association. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Masons and Elks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have two children, Edward Clare, Jr., and Patricia Winfred. The family live at 2011 SW 17 Terrace, Miami and his offices are in the DuPont Building.

LYLE DONALD HOLCOMB



Lyle Donald Holcomb, prominent Dade County attorney with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami, was born in Pierson, Mich., August 29, 1895, the son of Martin H., and Eleanor Hager Holcomb.

He attended the public schools of Pierson, Howard City, Grand Rapids (Central) High Schools. Grand Rapids Junior High School. The University of Michigan, where he received his LLV Degree in 1921, and at the AEF University, at Beaune, Cote-d-Or, France.

Mr. Holcomb was a private in Company E, 109 Engineers, 34th Division in World War I, in the USA, England and France and returning to the United States entered practice of law in Grand Rapids, Mich., 1921-25, coming to Miami, in 1925. He was assistant prosecuting at-

torney in Grand Rapids, Mich., 1923-25. In college, he was a member of the Sigma Delta Kappa, legal fraternity. Mr. Holcomb was President of the University Club of Miami in 1931. President of the Orchid Society of Florida, and Vice-president of the American Orchid Society, in 1949. He is a director of the Dade County Bar Assn.; President, South Florida Council, Boy Scouts of America, 1947-48; Past Commander Harvey Seeds Post, American Legion, 1944; Member Dade County Bar Assn.; Florida State Bar Assn.; Member American Bar Assn., Section on Probate and Real Estate.

He is a member of the Shrine, Miami Chamber of Commerce, Miami Consistory, Miami Commandry, Coral Gables Congregational Church, and Coral Gables Country Club. In 1934-38, he was chairman of the Republican executive committee, and State Committeeman, from Dade County, in 1938-40. He was a

delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, in 1940, and Chairman for Florida Veterans for Dewey & Warren in 1948.

He married Miss Hazel Watson, and they have two children, Lyle D. Holcomb, Jr., and Doris J. The family live at 3009 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

JUDGE JOHN W. HOLLAND



John W. Holland, United States Judge of the Southern District of Florida, was born in Jackson, Tenn., September 30, 1883, the son of William and Harriet E. Holland. He attended the schools of Jackson, and entered Union University, from which he received his AB Degree. He later graduated from Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, from which he received his LLB Degree, in 1906.

Judge Holland is a member of the Kappa Sigma, college fraternity. He was admitted to the Tennessee Bar in 1906,

and practiced law in Jackson, Tenn, 1906-1910, when he moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was associated with the late U. S. Senator, Duncan U. Fletcher, in the practice of law, from 1910 to 1933, when he was appointed U. S. District Attorney, Southern District of Florida.

On June 6, 1936, he was appointed U. S. Judge of the Southern District of Florida, which position he still occupies. In 1926, Judge Holland married Miss Wingate M. Mathews, of Oak Hill, Va., and they have one stepson, John Wilkins Walker.

Judge and Mrs. Holland live at 517 Hardee Road, Coral Gables. They are members of the Methodist Church.

FRANK NEWTON HOLLEY JR.



Born in Geneva, Alabama, on August 1, 1901, the son of Frank N. and Emma (Yahn) Holley, Frank Newton Holley, Jr., has since become such an ardent Florida booster that he prefers to emphasize the fact that his family

moved to state before he was a year old, thereby making him practically a native.

His boyhood was spent in Quincy and, later, Apalachicola where his father was engaged in business. He entered the University of Florida at Gainesville at the age of sixteen and in the spring of 1924 was married to Miss Helen Mullen of Marysville, Ohio. That fall the young couple moved to Miami to cast their fortune on the rising tide of the real-estate boom.

Mr. Holley was thus an active pioneer in the development of Coral Gables almost from its inception, as he immediately

joined the sales force of the Coral Gables Corporation, literally growing with the small subdivision and helping it as well as seeing it emerge into a full-fledged and beautiful city.

On December 6, 1933, he opened his first Five and Ten Cent Store in Coral Gables, at first a small establishment on Ponce de Leon Boulevard which soon grew into a large one encompassing the entire northwest corner of Ponce de Leon and Alhambra Circle. In July of the following year he opened another Ten Cent Store at 1676 Southwest Eight Street in Miami. Since that time he has built a small chain of Ten Cent Stores, all being in the greater Miami area.

Despite his tremendous business activity, however, Mr. Holley has somehow managed to find time to retain an active interest in the civic, cultural and financial development of Coral Gables. In May of 1943 he was appointed by the City Commission of Coral Gables to fill the vacancy in that body caused

by the death of its member, Joe Whitley. At the expiration of the term he was reelected by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office.

He has been president of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club and is still a director of the Coral Gables Country Club, later serving as president of that body, as well as charter member and pre-organization president of the Coral Gables Riviera Country Club. He is a director of the Coral Gables First National Bank and of the Coral Gables Federal Savings & Loan Association. He is also a member of the Coral Gables Masonic Lodge and the American Legion and

during World War II he served on the Rationing Board, being chairman of the Coral Gables Division.

A large, genial and good-looking man, Mr. Holley can number his friends by the hundreds, not only because of his engaging personality but also because of his never-failing help and sympathy in time of need or trouble. A lesser claim to distinction is the fact that he is also the husband of an author, his wife having published several books under the name "Helen Holley."

Mr. and Mrs. Holley have one son, Frank Newton Holley III, who was born on September 7, 1928 and is now attending the University of Miami.

JUDGE GEORGE E. HOLT



One of the most distinguished jurists in Florida, is Judge George Edward Holt, Senior Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, which includes Dade and Monroe Counties.

Judge Holt was born November 1, 1902, in Nashville, Tenn. the son of William Fisher and Clara Gras Holt.

After attending the public schools of Nashville, he attended and graduated from Vanderbilt University Law School with an LLB Degree in 1925. He was admitted to the Tennessee Bar in 1924, and to the Florida Bar in 1926, practicing in Miami until 1941, when he was appointed to the Circuit Court

Bench in June, and was reelected without opposition to a second term in 1948.

Judge Holt was a member of the Florida House of Representatives for six years - 1947 - 39 - 41. During World War II, he was Commanding officer Port Security Force, U. S. Coast Guard, with rank of Lt. Commander USCGR (T).

Judge Holt married Miss Christine Frix, and they have two children Christine, and George Edward the Second.

In civic work, Judge Holt has been outstanding. For three years, he has been State Chairman for the March of Dimes organization, and for ten years Treasurer of the Local Chapter of the March of Dimes, which made an enviable record for raising funds for Polio victims.

ANDREW NOEL HOUSTON

Andrew Noel Houston, known as (Andy), was born in Morristown, Pa., December 12, 1895, the son of Andrew Michael and Catherine Houston.

Mr. Houston attended the public schools of Morristown and served in the U. S. Army, in World War I, coming to Dade County in 1920, where he entered the employ of the Roberts Hotel, in Miami.

His sales ability attracted the Albert Pick Company, and he joined that firm until the Belcher Oil Company of Miami decided he would be an asset, so he went with them.

In 1937, he decided to "work" for himself, so he and George Hurst, formed the Houston-Hurst Paint Company in Coral Gables, where the firm is now located at 277 Giralda Avenue.

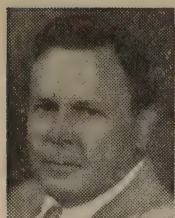
In 1924, Mr. Houston married Miss Hazel Daugharty, and they live at 709 Majorca Avenue, Coral Gables.

Mr. Houston was elected a member of the Coral Gables City Commission,

and is a member of the Shrine, Elks and Kiwanis; also the Coral Gables First Presbyterian Church.

His hobbies are music and Civil War History—plus civic work.

ALBERT D. HUBBARD, SR.



Born in Chicgao, Illinois, on November 13, 1898. Attended Public Schools in New Orleans, La., and Oak Park, Ill; also St. Johns Military academy, Delafield, Wisconsin. Moved to the State of Florida in September, 1919, where he resided at Homestead, Dade County, Florida during the period of his attendance at University of Florida College of Law. Graduate of John B. Stetson College of Law in May, 1925. Entered the practice of law at Miami, Florida and has thereafter practiced law, in this city. In association with

his father, Jacob John Hubbard, and brother Edwin L. Hubbard, under the firm name of Hubbard, Hubbard & Hubbard; for almost 10 years Chief Assistant County Solicitor of Dade County. In August, 1943, associated with Honorable Henry R. Carr, under the firm' name of Hubbard & Carr, 1007 Biscayne Building, specializing in criminal trial work in all the counties of Florida.

Member of Masonic Orders and Mahi Shrine, including Royal Order of Jes-ters. Member Lawyers Club, New York City. Member Bridle & Saddle Club of Miami Springs.

Hobbies: Horse Back riding, and amateur photography.

EDWIN L. HUBBARD



Edwin L. Hubbard, Miami attorney, and former assistant County Solicitor, was born in Chicago, Ill., August 23, 1902, the son of J. J. and Rose B. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard attended the public schools of Chicago and later the University of Florida and John B. Stetson College. He

graduated with an LLB degree, and came to Miami in 1920.

He married Miss Cora W. Wood, July 20, 1925, and they live at 2153 North Bay Road, Miami Beach. Mr. Hubbard is a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, and his hobbies are fishing and golf.

Mr. Hubbard is a member of the law firm of Walton, Hubbard, Schroeder & Lantaff, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami.

DR. CHARLES FRANCIS HUDSON



Dr. Charles Francis Hudson, co-owner of the Coral Gables Medical Center, was born in Rochester, N.Y., February 13, 1912, the son of Charles Bernard and Lillian Hudson. He attended the Parochial school in Roch-

ester, and the University of Alabama, from which he received his BA Degree in 1935. He then attended the Medical College of Virginia, and received his MD Degree in 1939. He took his post graduate course at Harvard Medical School.

Having been discharged from the Medical Corps, of the Navy in 1942, because of illness contracted in the Pacific Area, he came to Coral Gables, to prac-

tice medicine, specializing in internal medicine. He is a member of the Phi Beta Phi, fraternity; Charter member of the Coral Gables Rotary Club, and staff appointed member of Jackson Memorial Hospital, Coral Gables Hospital and

Doctor's Hospital. Dr. Hudson has three children: Roberta, Charles Francis and William, and the family live at 918 Manati Avenue, Coral Gables. His hobbies are boating and fishing. He belongs to the Catholic Church.

DAVID L. HUGHES, JR.



Davis L. Hughes, Jr., manager of the Hughes Seed Store, Miami, and Grandson of Dr. E. V. Blackman, pioneer resident of Dade County, and author of a History of Dade County, published in 1921, was born in

Miami, February 9, 1909, and is the son of David L., and Fleda Hughes.

After attending the public schools of Miami, Mr. Hughes, went to North Western Military Academy. He married Miss Mary B. Neil, December 19, 1925, and they have two children; Beverly Jenne and Shirley Beth.

The family live at 3384 Del Monte Road, Coral Gables. Mr. Hughes took over the management of the Hughes Seed Store in 1925. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and the Episcopal Church, and his hobby is swimming.

FLEDA HUGHES



Mrs. Fleda Hughes, the daughter of Dr. E. V. Blackman, pioneer Methodist Minister in Miami, and author of the History of Miami and Dade County, published in 1921, was born in

Kirkville, Mo., March 8, 1883, the daughter of Ethan V. Blackman and Elpha Monroe.

As the life of a Minister is varied insofar as his assignment is concerned, Dr. Blackman, came to Florida in 1884, and located in Lake County, The freeze of 1885 ruined the farmers of that area, and then her father was trans-

ferred to Eustis, then to Daytona, and Indian River. The family came to Miami, in 1896, where Dr. Blackman edited the Florida East Coast Homeseeker, and wrote for the Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville.

Mrs. Hughes married David L. Hughes, August 11, 1904, and they had five children; Helen L., David L. Jr., John William, who died in Italy, in 1943; Jeane Blackman, and Joyce Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman entered business as the Hughes Seed Store, in 1920, and it is still operated by she and her husband and son, David. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Pioneer Club; President of the Sorooptimist Club of Miami, and active in all civic work.

L. E. HUGUELET



L. E. Huguelet, Coral Gables real estate operator and developer, with offices at 265 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables, was born in Akron, Ohio, February 8, 1901, the son of Alcid and Anna Huguelet. He attended the

public schools of Akron, and came to Dade County, August 5, 1934, from Akron when he joined the Keyes Company. Later he went into business for himself in Coral Gables. His present office is at 265 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

Mr. Huguelet was a Captain in the World War II, Air Force, training units with the B-24, and all personnel pilots

and co-pilots. He served four years in the service. His son, Al Huguelet, was killed in action while with the U.S. Marine Corps.

At the present time, Mr. Huguelet employs seven salesmen in his real estate office.

RICHARD H. HUNT



Richard Howard Hunt was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, September 18, 1904. At an early age he moved with his family to Okmulgee, Okla., where he went through grade and high school hand in hand with Eloise

Phillips, his sweetheart and daughter of the town's leading lawyer.

After high school he returned to Fayetteville for college at the University of Arkansas, but a football injury laid him low during his second year and he returned to Okmulgee to study in a law office.

He came to Miami in 1924 and ran a gasoline station for Shaw Brothers Oil Co., for nine months while studying law at night. Finally he got in the law offices of Morrow and Hawthorne and after additional study passed the state bar exams in March, 1925. Judge Hunt borrowed books for study from the late Circuit Judge Will H. Price and Attorney John P. Stokes, and says he has these men to thank for his law training.

In January, 1926, Judge Hunt went into the law business in a partnership with Vernon Hawthorne, who is now Circuit Judge. In June 1927 Hawthorne was appointed State's Attorney and Hunt was named his assistant. After three years as Assistant State's Attorney, Judge Hunt resigned from that office to re-enter the practice of law. For three years he was an instructor at the University of Miami. He has been counsel for North and South Miami and represented Coral Gables as city bond and tax counsel.

Early in 1937 he was elected president of the Dade County Bar Association and served about 15 months until June, 1938. He organized and incorporated Citizens and Taxpayers, Inc., and representing this organization appeared before the Supreme Court on seven occasions.

He was appointed Circuit Judge by Gov. Fred P. Cone on November 23, 1940, and later re-appointed by Gov. Spessard L. Holland. His first case as Circuit Judge was a negro criminal assault case which terminated in a death sentence for the negro.

He on two occasions has served as commodore of the Rod and Reel club and during the Cash kidnaping case, Judge Hunt at the request of Head G-Man J. Edgar Hoover, led about 60 small boats in a searching party in the Arsinecker Keys off Princeton.

Judge Hunt was for many years a referee and umpire for football games throughout the state. A member of the Southern Football Officials Association, he officiated in several Orange Bowl games. During the height of submarine activity Judge Hunt joined the U. S. Coast Guard in April 1942 and served therein until February 1945, having reached the rank of Commander. On his release he resumed his office as Circuit Judge and remained there until March 1946 when he resigned to resume the practice of law with his former associate, George H. Salley. He was elected president of the Fla. State Bar Ass'n in 1949.

Married to his school-day sweetheart, Eloise Phillips, Judge Hunt lives at 115 S. E. 25th Road with their three children, Mary Louise, 21; Joan, 17; and Dick, Jr., 12.

H. H. HYMAN

H. H. Hyman, Southern Division Manager of Florida Power & Light Com-

pany, has been identified with the growth and development of the lower

east coast of Florida through his connection with the public utility business since coming to Miami in 1916 as assistant manager of the Miami Electric Light & Power Company, Miami Water Company and West Palm Beach Water Company, of which properties he was made manager the following year. Mr. Hyman is a native of Ohio and an alumnus of the University of Michigan. Before coming to Florida he was associated with the Michigan Central R. R. Company and the Detroit Edison. Before coming to Miami he was associated with the Florida East Coast Railway Company in the building of the Key West extension. When the Miami Electric Light & Power Company and the Miami Water Company were purchased by Florida

Power & Light Company in 1925, he was appointed Southern Division Manager. He is an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a member of the Florida Engineering Society, American Water Works Association, Miami Rotary Club; a Mason, Shriner and member of B.P.O.E.; Director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, Y.M.C.A. and Quarterbacks' Club; member of the Pan American League and Greater Miami Airport Association; President of Anglers Inc. and General Chairman of the Metropolitan Miami Fishing Tournaments for thirteen years; member of the Roney Plaza Cabana Sun Club, Westview Country Club and Chapter Chairman of the Dade County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

WILLIAM D. JOYCE



for many years. During the last war, World War II, Mr. Joyce was property officer for the United States Government in this area, securing all the materials needed and storing the same to be used in case of emergency throughout Dade County. His work was efficient and he was prepared to issue medical supplies, fire-fighting equipment or anything that might be needed in case the city was bombed or shelled. He is a member of the Lions Club of Miami and has been active in most of the Civic Organizations that take an active part in the up-building of the city.

A leader in welfare work and civic activities in the Greater Miami Area, William D. Joyce, Dade County's Purchasing Agent, is not only well known throughout southeastern Florida but in the west coast Florida cities where he rose to prominence during the several years' residence before coming to Miami.

Since coming to Miami, Mr. Joyce has been active in the affairs of the Red Cross, and also has been a director and officer of the Children's Service Bureau

A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Joyce came to Florida after distinguished service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. He went aboard with the 16th Railway Engineers and was selected after the building of the first American base in France to go to the military school at Langres Haute Marne, France, to study for a commission in the infantry. He served with the French Army after receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Verdun Sector and Champagne Sector with the French 256th Infantry and was ordered from the French Front to join the 4th Infantry of the 3rd Division to occupy Chateau Thierry to

stop the advancing Germans after the French Army had retreated.

Upon returning to the United States, he was hospitalized at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and upon being released from the Army was informed that it would be necessary to go to Florida and start life over again in the sunshine. From Min-

nesota, he went to Dunedin on the west coast of Florida and there spent ten years living in Dundin and Clearwater and was elected Mayor of Dunedin after being there only a short period of time.

During 1949 he was President of National Convention V.F.W. Corp in Miami bringing this great Convention in Florida.

THOMAS McELREE JOHNSTON



Thomas McElree Johnston, one of Dade County's outstanding attorneys, and member of the law firm of Evans, Mershon, Sawyer, Johnston and Eimmons, was born at Ben Avon, Pa., December 19, 1897, the

son of Lawrence and Eunice Johnston.

He attended the public schools of New Wilmington, Pa., and received his BS degree from Westminster College., and

his LLB degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Johnston came to Miami, in 1924, and married Miss Lorine Davis, July 11, 1933. They have four children; Thomas, Anne, Mary Margaret and Shepherd.

Mr. Johnston served in World War I. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Member of the Board of Directors of the Miami YMCA, and chairman of the Committee of Management of the Coral Gables Board of YMCA.

The family live at 908 Tendilla Avenue, Coral Gables. Mr. Johnstons' hobby is sailing on Biscayne Bay.

LEO S. JULIAN



Leo S. Julian, was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, May 29, 1892; son of A. P. J. Julian, physician and surgeon, a native of North Carolina, and Lillie Agnes (Sease) Julian, a native of South Carolina; French

Huguenot and Scotch Irish descent; moved to Lake City, Florida, in 1894 and lived in Florida ever since; educated at Bingham School, Asheville, North Carolina, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia (Bachelor of Science Degree, 1912) and University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia (Bachelor of Laws Degree, 1916); attended First Officers Training Camp at Fort Myer, Virginia, during the First World War and was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery, serving one year at Camp Lee, Virginia, and Camp Jackson,

South Carolina, and one year in France with the American Expeditionary Force; admitted to the Florida Bar in 1915 and practiced law in Miami since 1920; married Dorothy Wellborn Johnson in 1920; have two children, Mrs. Richard E. Cotton, and William Alexander Julian; member of the law firm of Shutts, Bowen, Simmons, Prevatt & Julian since 1926, member of Dade County Bar Association (Acting President, 1943-1944 and President, 1944-1945), Florida State and American Bar Associations, The Country Club of Coral Gables, Florida, The American Legion and James Carnell Lodge No. 223, E. & A.M. and Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity; a Democrat; compiler of Florida Law Digest for Martindale Law Directory from 1924 to 1930; appointed Circuit Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida by the Governor in 1940, but did not accept.

H. EDWARD KEATING



H. Edward Keating, Manager of the Consumers Water Company of Coral Gables, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 27, 1902 the son of Hugh Willis and Katherine Keating. Mr. Keating is of the third

generation of native born Scotch-Irish parents, and he was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the University of Cincinnati, and Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio.

Mr. Keating came to Florida in 1925, and in 1926 became associated with the

Florida Power & Light Company, in the position of securing new business, rate research and management capacities. He was appointed Manager of the Consumers Water Company, in Coral Gables, in 1946.

He married Miss Hazel Ray, November 10, 1940, and they have a son Wydeman, and the family lives at 997 LeJeune Road, Coral Gables. In college, Mr. Keating was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and is a member of the Elks in Coral Gables; a charter member of the Coral Gables Rotary Club, having served as Secretary for 1947-48.

FRANK J. KELLY



Frank J. Kelly, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1903, and came to Miami in 1925, when he entered the banking business as a clerk and studied law, and in 1932 was admitted to the bar of the State of Florida,

and to practice law in the Federal Courts. Later he qualified to practice law before the Interstate Commerce Commission and Civic Aeronautics Board.

For fourteen years, Mr. Kelly held office as City Clerk, and as Assistant City Manager of Miami, and at various times during this period functioned as Acting City Manager. In 1947 he served as President of the Dade County Community Chest, and he is now a director of the

Boy's Club of Miami; Children's Service Bureau of Miami; Catholic Charities Bureau; Council of Social Agencies and County Chairman, Florida State Conference of Social Work.

He served for a number of years as Honorary Consul of the Republic of Chili, in Miami, and was decorated by the Chilean Government.

Subsequent to his city service, he was associated with National Brands, Inc., of Miami, as vice-president and secretary.

On January 1, 1931, Mr. Kelly married Miss Margaret Moorar, and they have four children, Margaret L.; Karen; F. Jerry and James Kevin. The family lives at 2553 SW Avenue, Miami.

Mr. Kelly is a member of the Kiwanis and Elks; Dade County and Florida State Bar Associations, and his hobby is golf. His law office is in the DuPont Building.

JAS. I. KELLER, JR.



Jas. I. Keller Jr., prominent Miami public accountant, was born in Springfield, Ohio, in August 1900, the son of Jas. I., and Anna Keller. After attending the public schools in Springfield, he went to Whitten-

berg Academy, where he studied accounting, and later entered the employ of the Edward Wier Company, department store operators, as office manager.

He left the firm in December, 1923, and married Miss Dorothea Wolfe, of Springfield, and they spent their honeymoon in Florida, in the winter of 1923-24. Returning to Ohio, he accepted a position as assistant to the comptroller

of the Rite Lumber Company, however the lure of Florida was too strong, so they returned to Miami, in 1925. In February, 1926, Mr. Keller entered partnership with Robert Pentland Jr., in the practice of public accounting, and he passed the examination as a Certified Public Accountant in 1928.

Mr. Keller was named President of the Florida Institute of Accountants in 1939, and was twice elected a member of the Council of American Institute of Accountants, serving six years. He is a member of the Miami Rotary Club, having served as president in 1941-42. Following the death of his wife in an

automobile accident in 1941, Mr. Keller married Miss Norma Peeler Knowles of Miami in 1942.

He was President of the War Chest of Dade County in 1943-44; Of the Community Chest in 1944-45, and as a director of the YMCA; Childrens Service Bureau; Active in the Miami Chamber of Commerce, serving as president in 1946-47. He was also District Governor of Rotary, serving twenty-five East Coast clubs. He is a member of the Masons, Shrine. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have one son, Robert Jeremiah and a daughter, Judith Louise. The family lives at 152 SW 20 Road, Miami.

WILLIAM G. KIMBROUGH



William G. Kimbrough, Public Safety Director of the City of Coral Gables, and former Special Agent of the F.B.I., was born in Thomaston, Alabama, July 3, 1907, the son of Dr. T. G. Kimbrough and Thomasine

Kimbrough. After attending the public schools in his home town, he entered Branham-Hughes Military Academy, Spring Hill, Tenn., and came to Dade County, in July, 1926, entering the University of Miami as a law student.

He married Miss Mary Wright, September 13, 1934, and they have a daughter,

Thomasine Ann. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Elks, and Sigma Chi fraternity. The family live at 643 Almeria Avenue, Coral Gables.

In 1926, Mr. Kimbrough, was captain of the first football team of the University of Miami, having started at the University the first year it opened. He joined the Coral Gables police department in 1928, and when World War II started, was given absence to join the FBI, where he served as Special Agent in Washington, Atlanta, Charlotte, Savannah, and Miami. Returning to Coral Gables, he was made Safety Director. His hobbies are pistol shooting, of which he won the National Rifle Association Award.

CLYDE W. KISTLER



Clyde W. Kistler, one of the outstanding Mortgage Bankers in Dade County, was born in Logansport, Ind., November 19, 1887, the son of Robert M. and Annette I. Kistler. He attended the public schools of Indianapolis,

and the Shortridge High School, and came to Dade County, in 1924. December 9, 1908, he married Miss Benita Scott, and they have a son, Robert Scott

Kistler. He is a member of the Coral Gables Methodist Church; a Mason, and a member of the U.S. Coast Guard. The family live at 2800 Toledo Street, Coral Gables, and his offices are in the DuPont Building, Miami.

Mr. Kistler entered the mortgage banking business in 1910, and since coming to Miami, has brought over \$4,000,000 of new investment capital into the area, thereby saving many home owners during 1927-29, from losing their homes. He is past president of the Miami Board of Realtors, (1946); Chairman of the

Home Show Committee of the Realty Board. Member of the Board of Directors of the Miami Board of Realtors, and

Member 1932-1944 and 1948, of the Board of Governors of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

DR. F. E. KITCHENS



Dr. Festus Earle Kitchens, founder of the University Clinic, in Coral Gables, was born in Chambers County, Alabama, August 20, 1898, the son of Zackariah and Molly Kitchens. After attending the public schools of

Roanoke, Alabama, he entered the University of Alabama, and in 1918, enlisted in the Army. When the war ended he entered the University of Alabama in 1920, and graduated in 1924. He served his internship in Memphis, Tenn., General Hospital, and Marine Hospital No. 12, in Memphis.

He was awarded the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, 1924-25. He came to Coral Gables in 1926, and was Epidermiologist for the City of Coral

Gables health department, and later Health Officer for the City of Coral Gables. He entered the practice of medicine and surgery in Coral Gables, in 1929, and founded the University Clinic in 1932.

In 1928, he married Miss Jean Riechmann, and they have two children, John Linden and Mary Jean. The family live at 6710 LeJeune Road, Coral Gables.

Dr. Kitchens is a member of the Congregational Church, Masons, Elks, American Legion, Orange Bowl Committee, Coral Gables Country Club, Riviera Country Club, Rod and Reel Club, River Rats Club. He is on the surgical staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital, member of the Southern Medical Association, Dade County Medical Association, and Florida Medical Society. He is also a member of the Colony Club, Sigma Chi fraternity.

HOWARD BESSON KNIGHT

Howard Besson Knight, born March 29, 1897 in Philadelphia, Pa. was educated at private schools in the U. S. A. and England. During his early years he traveled with his family throughout Europe, spending two winters in Rome, where he first became interested in Architecture. From 1915 to 1919 resided in Carmel, Pebble Beach and Monterey, California, attending the University of Santa Clara in 1918. In 1919 returned to Philadelphia, and after a year's training in the office of Mantle Fielding, well known authority on the Colonial period, entered the University of Pennsylvania to study Architecture. Graduated in 1923, having won the Harbeson medal for Historic Ornament. After further travel abroad, returned to take his Mas-

ter's degree in Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in June 1925.

From 1925 to 1929 he worked in the offices of Mellor, Meigs and Howe and of Paul P. Cret, in Philadelphia. Among the projects worked on at this time were the Philadelphia Convention Hall, the Indianapolis Public Library, the Hartford County Court House, the Detroit Art Museum, and on United States War Memorials in France. In 1928 married Anne Kirtland of St. Augustine, Florida, and in 1929 came to Miami, where he worked for Robert A. Taylor, Kiehnel and Eliot, and Paist and Steward. Entered private practice in 1933.

In 1939 served as Chairman of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce Art Committee, and in 1940 designed the

Air Mail Cachet for the 15th Birthday of Coral Gables.

In 1942 went to Washington, D. C., being in the office of the Chief of Engineers in the procurement of Army Supplies, until September 1945. Returning to Miami he settled in Coconut Grove, opening an office in Coral Gables for the practice of Architecture. He has specialized in residential design in the Miami area and Nassau, B.W.I. He now serves as an instructor in Architectural drawing at the University of Miami; also as a member of the Coral Gables Board of Supervising Architects.

He is a Corporate member of the American Institute of Architects, South Florida Chapter; member of Florida Association of Architects; Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce; Historical Association of Southern Florida; Riviera Country Club and the Exchange Club of Coral Gables.

Among residents designed in the Miami area are those of Judge Stanley Milledge, David W. Dyer, Bernal E. Clark, Powel Crosley III, F. F. Momand, George Burckel, and in Nassau, the residences of Peter Maury and J. W. Roberts.

AUGUSTUS L. LANCASTER

Augustus L. Lancaster, owner of the Coral Gables Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company, 250 Minorca Avenue, Coral Gables, was born in Richmond, Va., November 24, 1907, the son of Charles H., and Olivia Stewart Lancaster. He attended the public schools of Richmond, and came to Dade County, August 5, 1925.

He married Miss Catherine Hern, September 12, 1929, and they have four children; Richard, David, Bruce and Edward. The family live at 4116 Pinta Court, Coral Gables. Mr. Lancaster is

a member of the Elks, Masonic, Scottish Rite, Shrine, Lions Club, Rod & Reel Club and Coral Gables country club. He was president of the Lions Club of Coral Gables 1944-45. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Prior to organizing the Coral Gables Laundry in 1935, he was in the building supply business, and later went with the City Dry Cleaning Company, of Miami.

At the present time, his firm employs 110 people, and represents an investment of over \$200,000.

ROBERT C. LANE



Robert Crittenden Lane born on May 17, 1898, at Americus, Georgia. Parents: State Senator W. T. Lane, Sr., and Massie Crittenden Lane.

Graduated from Americus High School in the year 1915; Editor in Chief High School Cauldron. Captain of the Baseball team, Football team, Track team, and Basket Ball team, in senior year.

College: Entered Mercer University

year 1915; member Phi Delta Theta Fraternity; manager baseball team for three years, played college baseball, football and basketball.

Entered United States Army Sept. 1, 1918, served in S. A. T. C. little over three months.

Graduated May, 1919, with two Degrees, L. L. B. and A. B. from Mercer Law School and Mercer University.

Practiced law in Americus, Georgia with father, under the firm name of W. T. Lane & Son until May, 1925.

Took special post graduate course at Columbia University in 1921.

Came to Miami, Florida, May 17, 1925 and became associated with Charles H. Hyde, former City Treasurer of the City of New York, and Emmett C. Choate, Attorney, under the firm name of Hyde, Lane & Choate, with offices in the Lorraine Arcade Building, later moved to the Meyer-Kyzer Bank Bldg. This firm dissolved in 1926 and a new firm was entered into, under the name of Choate, Lane & Felix, with offices in Meyer Kyzer Bank Building. Firm of Choate, Lane & Felix was dissolved and a new partnership entered into with Emmett C. Choate under the firm name of Choate & Lane—dissolved this partnership in

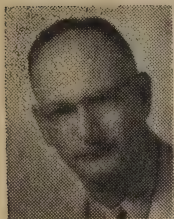
the year 1932, and since that year have practiced alone with offices in the Huntington Building for twenty-two years.

Twice President of the Exchange Club of Miami. President of Miami Baseball Association two years; part owner of Roller Derby Associates; member of the LaGorce Country Club, Board of Directors and Attorney for La Gorce Country Club, 1947.

Member of Dade County Bar Association, and State Bar, and American Bar Association.

Married Ernestine Brimberry May 17, 1936. One child, Robert C. Lane, Jr., born Sept. 15, 1937.

LLOYD D. LEMAN



Lloyd D. LeMan, Coral Gables photographer, was born in New York City, January 19, 1897, the son of Charles A., and Blanch LeMan. He attended the public schools of White Plains, N. Y., and later New York

He married Miss Erma Graver, and he had two daughters by a previous marriage; Blanche and Florence, and a step-daughter, Betty Jane.

He is a member of the Congregational Church, Eastern Star, American Legion, Military Order of World Wars, and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Masons. Mr. LeMan is a veteran of both World Wars, and was retired with the rank of Lt. Colonel in the Signal Corps.

The family live at 5824 S.W. 28 street, Corla Gables, and his business is at 267 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

Institute, where he studied Automotive Engineering.

Mr. LeMan came to Dade County, in November 1945, from Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM C. LANTAFF



William Courtland Lantaff was born at Buffalo, New York, July 31, 1913 and moved to Jacksonville, Florida, 1921. Moved to Miami, Florida from Jacksonville 1929. Graduated from Miami High School 1930, and

dent body. Graduated University of Florida in 1935, receiving Degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1936 received Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Returned to Jacksonville in Claim Department of the Travellers' Insurance Company until May of 1937, at which time returned to Miami to associate with law firm of Casey, Walton and Spain. Became member of that law firm in January, 1940. President of Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1937-1938. Associate Municipal Judge of the City of Miami Beach, 1939-1940, and organized and was two-term President of Miami Beach Islanders' Club, year round social organization.

Received a reserve commission as a

in same year enrolled at University of Florida. At University was President of Phi Kappa Tau Social Fraternity and of Florida Blue Key Honorary Fraternity. Active in student government, Chairman of student government, Chairman of student political party, President of student body, Secretary-Treasurer of stu-

Second Lieutenant while at the University of Florida. Joined Battery F, 265th Coast Artillery, Florida National Guard in October of 1939. Inducted into the Federal Service with the Florida National Guard as a First Lieutenant on January 6, 1941. Was discharged from the Armed Forces November 15, 1945 as a Lieutenant Colonel, having served as Executive Officer for the Military Intelligence Division in Washington for approximately a year and a half. While serving in the Military Intelligence Division, was a member of the War Department General Staff. Still connected with the Florida National Guard as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 of the 51st Infantry Division.

Returned to practice of law as a member of the law firm of Walton, Hubbard, Schroeder, Lantaff & Atkins in November, 1945; elected as a Member of the Florida House of Represen-

tatives in 1946, and served in the 1947 session of the Legislature. Renominated to the Florida House of Representatives in May of 1948. Was President of the Dade County Young Democratic Club during the year 1947. Appointed City Attorney for City of Hialeah September, 1947.

Married to the former Betty Wilcox of Miami Beach, Florida, whose grandfather, Willis Pickert, constructed the third residence on Miami Beach. Two children, William Courtland Lantaff, II, aged 6; Kent Lantaff, aged 3. Now living at 990 Hunting Lodge Drive, Miami Springs.

Member of Miami Elks Lodge, American Legion Post 118, AMVETS, Hialeah and Miami Springs Lions Club, Military Order of the World War; Riviera Country Club; Dade County, State, and American Bar Associations.

JOSEPH M. LIPTON



President of one of the largest and fastest growing Federal Savings and Loan Associations in the United States, Joseph M. Lipton has been an outstanding leader in the Miami business, civic and fraternal field

since his arrival in Miami in 1925.

For a brief time he was identified with the real estate activities of that period; however, he soon turned to life insurance and later to general insurance; founding the J. M. Lipton Insurance Agency, Inc. This agency has steadily progressed until it is now one of the leading insurance agencies in Miami. Mr. Lipton holds a Chartered Life Underwriters (C.L.U.) Degree, a professional insurance degree.

Mr. Lipton was one of the founders, and is now President of the Dade Federal Savings and Loan Association of Miami. Together with his brother, Harry I. Lipton, and a local group, they organized the Dade Federal Savings and

Loan Association of Miami with assets of \$7,500.00. This institution has had continuous growth and now its resources are over \$22,000,000.00 with a surplus and reserve of over \$1,500,000.00. Early in 1939, the Dade Federal Savings and Loan Association of Miami climaxed its rapid and steady growth by acquiring the large business property at the corner of N. E. First Avenue and First Street, now occupied by the Association.

Mr. Lipton was one of the organizers of the American Bank & Trust Company and was on the Board of Directors. He has been active in the Florida Savings and Loan League; Past President and Director of the Miami Life Underwriters Association; Past First Vice-President and Director of the Greater Miami Insurance Board.

He is a life member of the Y.M.H.A. and on its Board of Governors; a member of the James Cornell Lodge; Scottish Rite Temple and Mahi Temple; Ancient Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine; a member of the American Legion of Miami Beach and a member of Pi Lambda Phi

Fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lipton was born September 9th, 1900, and was educated in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he attended public and high school. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922

with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics.

Mr. Lipton is married to the former Anne Abrash of Paterson, New Jersey, and has two children, a son, Ronald, and a daughter, Harriet.

DR. A. BUIST LITTERER



Dr. A. Buist Litterer, Dermatologist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., September 12, 1897, the son of Charles A. and Bettie Weaver Litterer. After attending the public schools of Nashville, Dr. Litterer received

his preparatory training at Wallace University, and Montgomery Bell Academy of Nashville. He received his BS Degree from Peabody College for Teachers in 1922, and MD Degree from Panderlet University in Nashville, in 1923. Upon graduation, served as intern in pathology and bacteriology at Louisville General Hospital, taking a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins, in 1924.

He then served as pathologist at the St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, and in the department of gynecology and obstetrics at Vanderbilt University. He was also associate professor of Bacteriology in the Vanderbilt School of Dentistry in 1925. He came to Miami in 1926, confining his work to pathology, and served as pathologist at Victoria Hospital and St. Francis Hospital, and was assistant pathologist at Jackson Memorial Hospital until 1929, at which time he

received a post graduate training in dermatology at the New York Post-graduate Hospital, and was resident physician at the New York Skin & Cancer Hospital, 1930-31. He returned to Miami in 1932, and entered private practice in Dermatology.

Dr. Litterer is a member of the attending staff in Dermatology at Jackson Memorial Hospital. A member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity; Alpha Kappa Kappa, medical fraternity and Alpha Omega Alpha scholarship medical fraternity. A member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Florida Medical Association, and president of the Florida Association of Dermatology and Syphilology, 1948-49; Member of the Army and Navy Club; Coral Gables American Legion-40 & 8; Elks; Riviera Country Club, and Coral Gables Methodist Church. He enlisted in World War I, in 1918, and was commissioned in U.S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps, in 1935. He was called to active duty in 1941, and separated from service in 1945, with rank of Commander. Dr. Litterer married Miss Carolyn Cheves of Montezuma, Ga., in 1942. He has a son William Litterer III, by a former marriage.

JOHN NEWTON LUMMUS



Broad, varied and important are the activities with which John Newton Lummus has been connected and he stands as a central figure in the promotion and development of large and important undertakings that have

had a far-reaching influence upon the material growth of south Florida. He has been a founder, a builder and a developer, and in the initiation and promotion of large corporate and business interests has left the impress of his work and his personality upon community history. As a pioneer in the development of Miami each, as a representative of financial interests and a factor in im-

portant business concerns he has, through successive stages of his career given tangible proof of his ability as a promoter and organizer.

Mr. Lummus was born in Bronson, Levy County, Florida, December 25, 1871, the youngest son of Ezekiel S. and Frances J. (Epperson) Lummus, natives of Georgia, who removed to Florida in 1867. He lived in Bronson until after he was 14 years of age and then began learning telegraphy, studying for a time in his native city but finally going to Ocala. Afterward, for a period of 20 years, he was engaged as a telegraph operator in various parts of the west and northwest, as well as in Florida, spending the last five years of this time as chief train dispatcher of the Atlantic Coast line, located at Sanford. Resigning that position, he came to Miami, where at first he became associated with his brother, J. E. Lummus, in filling a large commissary contract with the Florida East Coast Railway in connection with the building of the extension line from Miami to Key West. In 1908 Mr. Lummus turned his attention to the abstract business, and from that time to the present has been identified with the Dade County Title, Insurance & Trust Company, being at this time president of the concern. He was one of the founders and organizers of the Southern Bank & Trust Company in 1911 and became its first president. Mr. Lummus was among the first to visualize the possibilities of improvement of Miami Beach and was a pioneer in the development work of that favored section. His operations there began in March, 1912 when he bought

all of what was originally known as Ocean Beach from Charles H. Lum and Edmund D. Wilson, of Red Bank, New Jersey. He then incorporated the Ocean Beach Realty Company, of which he was the active principal, and immediately began development work at the south end of the beach. A few months later he met Carl G. Fisher and they entered into a contract to develop the entire province. The south portion of the peninsula, embracing the six hundred acres now known as Miami Beach, was developed by Mr. Lummus' company. Soon after contracting with Mr. Fisher, they contracted with a construction company for the removal of approximately six million cubic yards of material. In 1918 Mr. Lummus sold all of his interests in the beach properties, excepting his residence, to the Miami Ocean View Company. Credit is also due Mr. Lummus for his activities in connection with the promotion and building of the Causeway, connecting Miami and Miami Beach. He was largely instrumental in the success of this project. It was necessary to get the voters to authorize a bond issue of six hundred thousand dollars to finance this enterprise, and the success of the whole project is due in a large measure to the ability, enterprise and hard work of Mr. Lummus and his brother and their friends.

Mr. Lummus married, June 13, 1892, Lula Elizabeth James, a native of Tallahassee, and they have four children: Emma Marie, John Newton, Jr., Helen Jeannette, and Thomas James. He is a typical man of the age, alert and enterprising, with marked fertility of resource.

J. N. LUMMUS, JR.

John Newton Lummus, Jr., Dade County Tax Assessor, was born in Tampa, Florida, February 7, 1899, just after the Spanish American war when his father was dispatcher for the ACL Railroad. His mother was

Lula Elizabeth James.

When the family moved to Dade County, in 1908 where his father and uncle were connected with the Flagler interest, young Lummus learned a lot about real estate promotion; development; banking and politics, as his father was the first Mayor of Miami Beach, and started its real development with his brother J. E. Lummus.



In 1922, Mr. Lummus, Jr., was elected to the Miami Beach City Council, and served until 1926 when he was elected Mayor, and served until 1928. In 1929, he was selected Dade County Tax Assessor which position he still holds. During World War II, he was given a leave of absence, and served as Captain of the U.S. Army in Italy, until the end of the

war.

He is a past president of the Florida Tax Assessors' Association; Past president of the National Association of Assessing Officers; Past District Governor of Florida Kiwanis; former National Chairman Boys' and Girls' Work, Kiwanis.

DR. JAMES F. LYONS



Dr. James F. Lyons, co-owner of the Coral Gables Medical Clinic, was born in East St. Louis, Ill., March 25, 1915, the son of Patrick J., and Elizabeth Smith Lyons. Dr. Lyons attended the public school of Woodrow

Wilson Public School, and was transferred to the Sacred Heart Parochial School, and later attended the Holy Angels' Parochial Grade School. In 1929, he entered St. Henry's Preparatory Seminary. After a brief trip to California, he returned and entered the Central Catholic High School, where he lettered in football, basketball and baseball. He was also a member of the debating team of the school.

Upon graduation from high school, he went to New York and sailed to Ireland,

aboard the SS "Britannica", to visit the land from which his father came from. Returning to St. Louis, he entered the St. Louis University, as a pre-medical student, and was later admitted to the St. Louis School of Medicine, and during his senior year, was appointed Resident Intern at the St. John's Hospital in St. Louis. In 1939, Dr. Lyons began his internship at Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, where continued on to become Surgical Resident.

In 1941, he married Miss Patricia Semple, and they have three children; James Francis Jr., Patricia Antionette and Louise Elizabeth. The family live at 6400 S.W. 46, Street, Miami.

During World War II, Dr. Lyons was rejected, but became active in Selective Service as an examining physician. He is one of the founders of the Doctors' Hospital in Coral Gables, and is a member of the board of directors.

CLARENCE H. MacDONALD

Born in Palatka, Florida, February 26, 1892. Educational background: Graduate of Urbana University, Ohio; Springfield College, Mass.; The National College, Chicago; Ohio State University Summer School; The Chicago General Health Service Clinic.

Experience: Formerly Supervisor of Municipal Recreation, City of Jacksonville, Fla., Pioneer in Life-Saving, First Aid and Water Safety. Was State Commander of The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps of Florida. Later, organized, trained and Commissioned first Captain of the American Red Cross Life Savings Corps in the United States

at Jacksonville in May, 1914. This was the beginning of nation wide program launched by the Red Cross for saving of life from water accidents. Also served as Commissioned Officer in the National Guard of Florida, in Infantry.

Supervisor of Municipal Recreation for the City of Raleigh, N. C. While there, was loaned by the City to serve as faculty member of both North Carolina State College and Meredith College for Women.

Entered World War I and served as Army Physical Director at Camp Joseph E. Johnson, at Jacksonville.

Served as Director of Physical Educa-

tion of the Havana, Cuba, YMCA. Was official representative of the American Red Cross in Cuba, and relief Director during the terrible hurricane there in 1926.

He also organized the first foreign Life Saving Corps under the Cuban and American Red Cross. Was first American Instructor of Military Physical Training in the Cuban Army at Morro Castle, Cuba's "West Point."

Was in charge of General Health Service in the Sevilla Biltmore, Havana.

Returned to Coral Gables to assume charge of the General Health Service of the Roney Plaza Hotel at Miami Beach, and later in same capacity at the Miami Biltmore, Coral Gables.

Co-founder and Research Director of the Florida Reptile Institute at Silver Springs where he engaged in extensive experiments in venom and snakebite therapy. Was credited with perfecting the universal snakebite kit that is used everywhere.

Entered World War 2 in which he served 6 years. Four of which were spent in Panama as Onpost Director for the Armed Forces, with title of Jungleologist. His duties were instructing in Jungleology, survival, snakebite therapy, hunt-

ing, fishing, etc. Briefly, he taught the GI the know-how of jungle life, and how to enjoy it. His area in this unique work extended 3000 miles, from Guatemala on the north, to Ecuador, Peru and the remote Galapagos Islands on the Equator. Was cited by the War Department and awarded for his Overseas Service, the "Basic Civilian Service Emblem." This citation was presented formally by the Commanding General of the Panama Canal Department.

Married to his former college mate, Isabel Wagar of Tower City, North Dakota. Has three children: Betty, born in Jacksonville, Barbara, in Palatka, and Clarence, Jr. in Havana, Cuba. The girls graduated from Ponce de Leon H.S. Son Miami High—all attended U. of Miami.

Hobbies — natural history, hunting, fishing and exploring. He has dug ancient ruins in Mexico, Cuba, and other countries of Central America. He is considered an authority on reptiles and venom. Author of several articles which have appeared in national magazines and books. He has also lectured on outdoor subjects to schools, colleges, clubs and Army groups.

Has been an enthusiastic resident of Coral Gables for 19 years.

MARION I. MANLEY

Miss Marion I. Manley, one of the outstanding architects in the nation, was born in Junction City, Kansas, April 29, 1893, the daughter of Charles Haines and Marion Jones Manley.

After attending the public schools in Junction City, she went to the University of Kansas; University of Illinois; University of Michigan and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She graduated from the University of Illinois in 1917 with a BS degree in architect, coming to Miami shortly afterwards, and was licensed to practice architecture in April, 1918.

Her practice was generally residences from Verð Beach to Key West, until she became associated with Paist & Steward architects during the work on the pre-

sent Miami Post Office building, and has been associated with planning and designing of the University of Miami campus buildings from 1944 to date.

Miss Manley is a member and twice president of the South Florida Chapter, Amercian Institute of Architects. Member and twice vice-president of the Florida Association of Architects; Former member of the Miami Planning Board, and Coral Gables Board of Supervising Architects; Member Historical Association of Southern Florida; Coconut Grove Civic Association, and Friends of the Coconut Grove Library.

She is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority and life member of the Panhellenic Association.

DR. M. R. MANSFIELD



Dr. M. R. Mansfield, one of the young outstanding members of the Dade County Medical profession, with offices at 247 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, was born in Bloomfield, Ind., November 8, 1910, the son of Lester and Dolly Mansfield.

He attended public schools at Lincoln High and Tech High in Indianapolis, Ind., and graduated from Indiana University, with a BS and MD Degree. He came to Miami in 1944 from Indianapolis, and the U. S. Army,

where he served for three and one half years in the 48th Surgical Hospital, 128th Hospital Evacuation Division.

Dr. Mansfield served in the First, Third and Ninth Infantry front line hospitals in Africa, Sicily, Italy, England and France in five major campaigns.

On November 5, 1933, he married Miss Helen Turner, and they live at 4140 Woodrich Road, Miami.

He is a member of the Catholic Church; the American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Dr. Mansfield's hobbies are taxi-dermy, painting and fishing.

REES MARSHALL



Rees Marshall, President of the Coral Gables Insurance Company, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8, 1885, the son of Judge A. B. Marshall and Louella Rees Marshall. The family moved to Cartersville, Ga., where Mr. Marshall attended high school, and later went to the Georgia Military Academy.

After graduation, he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and married Miss Rheta Hervey, June 15, 1907. The family came to Miami, in 1924, where he entered the general insurance business. Prior to coming to Miami, the family

lived in Atlanta, Ga., for 23 years, where he was secretary-treasurer of the Goldsmith-Grant Company, and member of the Atlanta Athletic Club.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club; Vice-president of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce; Philharmonic Society of Greater Miami; the Flamingo Club, and National Association of Surety Bond Producers. Member of the Scottish Rite Masons, the Shrine and Elks.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children; Rees H. Marshall and Richard A. Marshall, both of whom are associated with their father. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and they live at 443 Giralda Avenue, Coral Gables.

RICHARD A. MARSHALL

Richard A. Marshall, vice-president of the Coral Gables Insurance Company, with offices at 2148 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, September 4, 1915, the son of Rees and Rheta Marshall.

He attended the Coral Gables public schools and Riverside Military Academy, graduating with a business course. On June 3, 1936, he married Miss Sarah

Gene Scott, and they have two children; Richard A. Jr., and Demaris Ann. They live at 3404 Monserrate Street, Coral Gables.

In World War II, Mr. Marshall, was a member of the Coast Guard. He is a Mason, Shriner, Elk, and a member of the Methodist Church. His hobbies are golf and fishing.

THOMAS C. MAYES



Mayes, Thomas C., attorney at law and City Commissioner of Coral Gables, was born at Treadway, Tenn., on March 3, 1900, the son of James A. and Jennie M. Mayes. He was educated at the University of Chattanooga, 1916-17; University of Tennessee, 1917-1921 (B A. degree); Cumberland University, 1923-1924 (LL.B. degree). Married Bernice A. Read, at Bloomington, Ill., on August 27, 1931, of which union there are two children, Thomas C. Mayes, Jr., and Marilyn Read Mayes.

He was admitted to practice law in Tennessee, 1924; in Johnson City, Tenn., one year; admitted to practice in Florida, 1926; associated with the law firm of Morrow and Hawthorne, two years; member of the firm of Morrow & Mayes with offices in Miami, Florida, since 1933; member of the firm of Morrow, Mayes & Sutton, with offices in Coral Gables since 1937; Municipal Judge, Coral Gables, 1938-1941; present member of City Commission, Coral Gables, and a member of this Commission since

1941; Mayor of Coral Gables, 1943-1947; Director, Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce, 1941-1943; member and past President of Coral Gables Kiwanis Club; S.A.T.C. 1918; member of Coral Gables American Legion Post No. 98; Vice President of Coral Gables Ponce de Leon Band Association; member Coral Gables Masonic Lodge; 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason; member of Mahi Shrine; member Coral Gables Elks Club; member of Coral Gables Country Club; member of Riviera Country Club; Century Club and Coral Gables Breakfast Club; member of Board of Stewards Coral Gables First Methodist Church; former member of Board of Regents University of Miami; present Director of Coral Gables First National Bank; charter member, present member of Board of Directors and immediate past vice president of Coral Gables War Memorial Youth Center; member Phi Gamma Delta and Sigma Delta Kappa (legal) fraternities; member Dade County Bar Association; Florida Bar Association and American Bar Association. Home: 637 Minorca Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida. Offices 740 Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida, and First Nat. Bank Bldg., Coral Gables Florida.

W. T. McILWAIN, JR.



W. T. McIlwain, Jr., City Manager of Coral Gables, Florida was born in Abbeville, S. C., June 20, 1903, the son of Rosa Bell and the late W. T. McIlwain. At an early age his parents moved to Florida and he

claims to be a "Florida Cracker." He attended public schools in Ocala and Lakeland, Fla., and after graduation attended Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama and was graduated in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. During his college career the "Florida Boom"

was expanding to its explosive climax and he preached the pleasures of living in Florida so persistently that he decided to make his fortune in a short time in the real-estate business. After a short but successful period of real estate sales the collapse of the boom made it imperative to go to work for a living. After a short period with the Florida State Road Department he was employed by the City of Lakeland, Florida in the Utilities Department as an engineer where he remained until February 1939, the last four and one-half years as purchasing agent and assistant city manager. He was then employed as city manager and superintendent of utilities at Fort Pierce, Florida where he served until

July 15, 1941 when he was called to active duty with Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Because of his municipal experience background he was assigned as Assistant Post Engineer and Post Engineer of large army installations in the United States and over-seas in the American Theatre. His service included seven months at Fort Bragg, N. C., six months at Maxwell Field, Ala., and in June 1942 was sent to Trinidad, British West Indies to organize the Post of Port of Spain. After serving there for two years he was transferred to Puerto Rico and six months later was returned to the U.S.A. in conformance with Army Ground and Service Force Redistribution Station, Miami Beach, Fla., and then transferred to the Corps of Engineers Reserve in the rank of Lt. Colonel.

WILLIAM J. McLEOD, JR.



William J. McLeod, Jr., one of the outstanding young attorneys of South Florida, was born in Sylacauga, Alabama, September 21, 1909; the son of William Jones McLeod and Lottie Pope McLeod, and

who, like many other people, decided that Dade County, offered many opportunities, so in 1925, the family moved to Florida.

William J. McLeod Jr., (known as Bill) attended the public schools of Sylacauga, Ala., and also in Miami and the Miami High School. After graduating from high school, Bill attended the University of Alabama, and later the University of Miami, where he re-

ceived his LLB Degree, as an attorney. He was appointed City Manager of Coral Gables, Florida, November 1, 1945. This has proved to be a most interesting job for Mr. McIlwain. From the post-war period he has seen the city grow from a small residential suburb of Miami to an impressive and outstanding metropolitan city that has approximately doubled in population in three years. He is a member of the Coral Gables First Methodist Church, Sigma Chi Fraternity, Kiwanis Club, Elks, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the World Wars and International City Managers Association. Mr. McIlwain was married to Miss Virginia Ware in Birmingham, Alabama July 9, 1929 and they have one son, Billy, age seven.

ceived his LLB Degree, as an attorney.

On June 30, 1940, he married Hazel Goza, and they have one daughter, Nancy Pope McLeod, and live at 2412 North Greenway Drive, Coral Gables.

Mr. McLeod is a member of the firm of Robertson & McLeod, with offices in the Renuart Arcade, Coral Gables. During World War 2, Mr. McLeod served in the Navy from March 29, 1942, until July 12, 1946.

His hobbies are civic work and young people. He is a member of the SAE college fraternity, and is a Presbyterian.

His father, William J. McLeod Sr., was former President of the Miami Springs Bank, and Glenn H. Curtis Properties, and chairman of the board of the latter concern before he retired, to live on his grove in South Dade County.

WILLIAM W. McKIBBEN

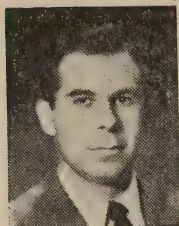
McKibben, William W. Pediatrician; born at Ft. Smith, Ark., Aug. 22, 1874; son of Frank Reed and Minnie Elizabeth (Pape) McKibben; student at University of Arkansas, 1888-90; graduated Berkeley Prep. School, Boston, 1892; Harvard, A. B. 1896, M. D. 1900; mar-

ried Olive Beatrice Flint, Sept. 11, 1905; a daughter - Darthea. Dr. McKibben served as Supt. of Floating Hosp., Boston, 1899 - 1900 (summers); Resident Surgeon, Free Hosp. for Women, 1899 - 1900, (winters); Interne, City Hosp., Worcester, Mass., 1900-01; Asst. Resi-

dent Physician of S. Dept., City Hosp., Boston, 1902-03; Interne, L'Hopital des Enfants Malades, Paris, France, 1903, and Ormond Street Hosp. for Sick Children, London, England, 1904; Children's Specialist, Worcester, Mass., 1904-23; Miami, Fla., since 1923; formerly Chief of Pediatric Staff, Miami City Hosp., now emeritus; Chief of Pediatric Staff, S. E. Florida Children's Home; Child Consultant to Victoria, Riverside, and St. Francis Hosps. Served in Med. Corps, U.S. Army, First World War. Chairman of Dade County Med. Procurement and Assignment Commn. since 1940; Founder of Greenhill Children's Hosp., Worcester; Member of Worcester School Commn., 1906-07; Inspector, 1909-12; founder and Pres. (15 years) of Dade County Tu-

berculosis Assn., now Pres. Emeritus; Pres., Public Health Nursing Assn.; Licentiate, Amer. Bd. of Pediatrics; Fellow of Amer. Acad. of Pediatrics, Amer. Med. Assn.; Member of New England Pediatric Assn. (Ex-Vice-Pres.), Fla. Pediatric Assn. (Ex-Pres.), Southern Med. Assn., Fla. Med. Assn., Dade County Med. Assn. (made Pres. for successfully organizing mosquito control, 1935; Member of Executive Com., 1939-42); Delta Upsilon. Masons, University, Harvard (Ex-Pres.), Harvard-Yale-Princeton (Ex-Pres.), Lions (Ex-Pres.) and Coral Gables Country Clubs (Ex-Pres.). Contributed articles to many medical journals; Editor of Dade County Med. Assn. Bulletin, 1934. Res.: 641 N. Greenway Drive, Coral Gables, Fla. Office 25 S. E. 2nd Ave., Miami 32.

LEONARD R. McMILLEN



Leonard E. McMillen, young Dade County attorney, was born in Ithaca, New York, October 30, 1920, the son of William F., and Helen M. McMillen. He attended the public schools of Ithaca, and later entered the University of Iowa, where he studied law for two years, then coming to Coral Gables, where he continued his law course, at the University of Miami, where he received his LLB Degree.

He first came to Miami in 1939, and later served two years in the United States Army. After the World War II, he came to Dade County permanently in 1947, and married Luverene E. Wylie on June 7, 1947.

Mr. McMillen, is a member of the Methodist Church, American Legion, Amvets, Elks, Bar & Gavel Legal Society, and the Young Democratic Club. He is also a member of the Allies Club of Washington D.C. His hobbies are fishing, hunting and photography. They live at 126 Menores Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla.

MARTIN LUTHER MERSHON



Martin Luther Mershon, lawyer, has practiced in Miami since March, 1919, when he moved from Ocala, Florida. He was born in Brunswick, Georgia, August 10, 1891, the son of the late Judge Martin L. Mershon (deceased 1904) and Belle (Bearden) Mershon, but since the age of twelve

has spent his life in Florida.

Judge Mershon, of pioneer stock long antedating the Revolution, was born in Jefferson County, near Monticello, Florida, April 26, 1839; admitted to the Georgia and Florida Bars in 1860; enlisted as a private in Company I, 3rd Fla. Regiment, Confederate Army, in 1861; was wounded, furloughed, and returned to service; and surrendered with Gen. Bragg's forces at Vicksburg. Thereafter, he practiced in Brunswick and

served as Superior Court Judge of the Brunswick Circuit in the 1870's. He moved to Orlando in the latter 1880's, and latter practiced in Kissimmee, Florida, until his return to Brunswick, Georgia, in 1890, after his marriage to Miss Belle Bearden who had moved to Florida with her mother and sister and brother from Laurens County, South Carolina, in the late 1870's.

The official Minutes of the Circuit for Dade County, Florida, record that Judge M. L. Mershon was one of the lawyers attending the second term of that Court held in Miami in April, 1887.

Luther Mershon was educated in the public schools of Georgia and Florida and attended the University of Florida four years, where he was graduated in 1912, with a Bachelor of Laws degree.

He practiced law in Leesburg, Florida, 1912 to 1913, and in Ocala 1913 to May, 1918, when he enlisted in the Army. After attending 4th Officers Training School at Camp Sevier, Paris, South Carolina, and Central Officers Training School at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry and served as such at Camp Gordon until his discharge on January 1, 1919.

Upon the insistence of his mother, to whose influence, inspiration and counsel he is indebted for such success as he may have achieved, he made a visit to Miami in early January, 1919, as a result of which visit he obtained the privilege of working as an associate in

the law offices of the late Judge H. F. Atkinson and the late R. Freeman Burdine then known as Atkinson and Burdine.

In March, 1920, he formed a law partnership with the late W. I. Evans, who had preceded him from Ocala to Fort Lauderdale in 1915 and after serving in the Army had located in Miami. The firm name was Evans and Mershon. Mr. Evans died in 1938 at age of forty-four years, but the law firm they founded together, now known as Evans, Mershon, Sawyer, Johnston and Simmons, is actively practicing with offices in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Mershon has served as a Member of the Florida State Board of Law Examiners (1930-33), and of the Florida State Board of Control, which governs the Institutions of Higher Learning of the State (1944-47). He is a Member of the Dade County Bar Association (past president); the Florida Bar Association; and the American Bar Association. He is active in community, civic and welfare enterprises, and is President of the Children's Home Society of Florida, S. E. Division. Member of Harvey Seeds Post, American Legion; Riviera Country Club; Trinity Methodist Church; Alpha Tau Omega, National Greek letter fraternity.

Married, 1927; lives with wife (Marie Turner) and twin daughters (Nancy Belle and Betty Marie) at 3603 Granada Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida.

Has one brother, Leake Bearden Mershon living at Lakeland, Florida.

WILLIAM T. MERCER

William T. Mercer, Coral Gables branch manager for the Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company of Jacksonville, was born in Bergen, New York, July 26, 1892, the son of Myron and Georgine Leach Mercer. He graduated from the Auburn, New York, high school, and came to Dade County, October 3, 1913. He married Miss Marion E. Boardman, June 23, 1915, and they had three children; Jane, Janet and Robert C. The family live at 3624 Palm Avenue,

Coconut Grove.

Mr. Mercer's first work in Miami, was taking data for the city directory which developed a resident population of about 18,000. He worked for Carl G. Fisher on his Alton Beach development, and in 1919, entered the employ of the Wilson & Toomer Company as field salesman, covering the East Coast from Stuart south. Later he was made Coral Gables branch manager, which position he still holds.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, and School District No. 55 Trustee. During World War II, he was

a member of the Dade County Home Guard and Air Raid Warden. His hobby is his grandchildren.

PAUL ANDREW MICKLER



Paul Andrew Mickler, Coral Gables Real.or, and one of the pioneer real estate men in Coral Gables, was born in St. Augustine, Florida, September 12, 1891, the son of Paul and Catherine Mickler. He was educated

in the Parochial Schools of St. Augustine, and was one of a family of nine children, six boys and three girls.

On November 26, 1913, he married Miss Lillian Colee, of St. Augustine, and in 1914, he moved to South Jacksonville, where he entered the clothing business, selling out in 1923, to join the Davis Island development in Tampa. He was made manager of the Jacksonville office,

of the Croissant Park development, of the south side of the river at Ft. Lauderdale.

Then in 1925, he moved to Coral Gables, as a salesman for George E. Merrick, founder and developer of Coral Gables. Mr. Mickler has lived in Coral Gables, continuously, and is in the real estate business under the name of Mickler & Leydon. He was a member of the Coral Gables Planning Board; Former president of the Board of Realtors, 1938-47.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickler have a daughter, Mrs. C. A. Goyett, wife of Capt. C. A. Goyett, of the Pan American Airways; also three granddaughters, all of Coral Gables. Mr. Mickler is a charter member of the Coral Gables, Elks Lodge. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

FRANCIS M. MILLER



Francis M. Miller prominent attorney, was born in DeLand, Florida, July 7, 1890, the son of Benjamin M. and Frances W. Miller

After attending the public schools in DeLand, Mr. Miller went to the John B. Stetson University, from which he graduated, and then became a professor of law in the university.

The rapid growth of Dade County attracted him, so the family moved to Miami, where he continued his law practice, and when his son, Graham C. Miller, graduated in law, he became a partner with his father, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami.

Mr. Miller is Consul for the Republic of Bolivia; member of the Miami Rotary Club; Committee of One Hundred,

Miami Beach; Trustee of the Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium; Past mayor of Miami Springs; Past president and director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce; Former National Councillor Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Member of National Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Past president of the Miami Exchange Club; National Aeronautics Association, and one of the organizers of the Greater Miami Airport Association and Miami Air Manufacturers.

He belongs to the Episcopal Church, and is a member of Masonic organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children; Mrs. Arthur D. Weller, Graham C. Miller and Shirley Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller live at 1627 NW 10th street, Miami.

GRAHAM C. MILLER



Graham C. Miller, one of the young Miami attorneys making history today for tomorrow, was born in DeLand, Fla., August 8, 1919, the son of Francis M. and Myrtle C. Miller.

The family came to Miami, in 1921, from DeLand, and Mr. Miller attended the Shenandoah public school, and then Miami High. After graduating, he went to the University of Florida; Duke University and the University of Miami. His degrees are BS and LLB.

In July 1947, he married Miss Martha

Thomas, and they live at 1809 Brickell Avenue, Miami. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; the Sigma Nu College Fraternity, and the Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity, The Rotary Club and Rod and Reel Club.

Mr. Miller is an instructor of business law at the University of Miami, a director of the Salvation Army, Opera Guild Advisory Board, and Dade County Cancer Institute.

He is President of the Young Democratic Club of Dade County. During World War II, he served in Naval Intelligence. His hobbies are fishing and music. He maintains his office with his father Francis M. Miller, in the DuPont Building, Miami.

RODNEY MILLER

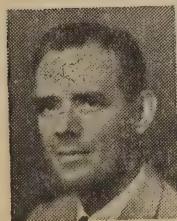
Rodney Miller, one of the most colorful and outstanding building contractors in the entire South, was born in Babylon, N.Y., May 12, 1890, the son of Edward and Elizabeth Miller. He attended the public schools of Babylon, N.Y., and says he attended the "College of Hard Knocks," to become an outstanding engineer.

He started his career in New York City, and built roads in New York, New Jersey and Ohio—all types of roads—He also built the Hydraulic Dam, at Kent, Ohio, and sub-ways in New York City. The Montreal Hotel in Montreal Canada; the Miami Biltmore Hotel—now the Veteran's Hospital—The Miami Stadium—(Orange Bowl)—Pan American Air-ways Hangars; Burdines' Department Stores—Two extensions; Wagner Brewery—now the home of Regal Beer;

Several Dade County public schools; Built two housing projects on 62 Street, Miami, and one of 200 units, in Miami, at NW 75th Street, and 7th Avenue.

During World War I, Mr. Miller was in charge of the Powder Plant at Nitro, West Virginia. When coming to Dade County in 1925, he had charge of building in Coral Gables for the late George E. Merrick. In 1938, he married Mrs. Helen P. Kane, and they have two children; Jack Kane and Mrs. George Porter Jr., Mr. Miller is Vice-President of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce; Past President of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club; Vice-president and director of the Coral Gables Federal Savings & Loan Assn. They live at 5979 Miller Drive, South Miami, and his office is at 4220 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

JACK MOORE



Jack Moore, one of the Dade County's young attorneys, was born in Willacoochee, Ga., May 22, 1905, the son of John J. and Minerva Brown Moore.

Mr. Moore attended the public schools of

Waycross, Ga., and then entered Stetson University, from which he graduated with an AB degree, and went to Stuart, Fla., coming to Miami, in 1930.

He married Miss Anne Parker, and they have three children; Patricia, William and Arva. The family live at 128 NE 94th Street, Miami Shores.

Mr. Moore has always been identified with civic work in Dade County. His

hobbies are golf and fishing. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has

offices in the Pan-American Bank Building, Miami.

HOWE E. MOREDOCK, SR.



Howe E. Moredock Sr., President of the Howe E. Moredock Company, distributors for International Motor Trucks, in South Florida, was born in Patriot, Ind., November 23, 1886, the son of Alfred and Abigail

a sales and distributor business for International Motor Trucks etc., in Miami, in 1937, the rich farming area of South Florida, was just coming into its own on a big scale, and through good and bad years for the growers, he has stood by them.

On March 3, 1913, he married Miss Edna Shumate, and they have two children; Mrs. Edna Louise Rowe and Howe E. Moredock Jr., who is vice-president of the firm of Howe E Moredock Company.

Moredock.

After World War I, Mr. Moredock went to Jacksonville, as Manager of the International Harvester Branch, November 1, 1919, and August 1, 1937, entered business in Miami, on SW First Street. In 1948, he erected his present office and warehouse at 550 NW 6th Street, Miami.

When Mr. Moredock decided to open

Mr. Moredock is a Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lives at 1100 Brickell Avenue.

During World War II. he was a member of the Draft Board. He has always been active in civic affairs.

HARRY W. MORGENTHAUER



Harry W. Morgenthauer, was born June 8, 1897, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of Henry W. and Anna Carney Morgenthauer. As a boy he attended the public schools and later attended St. Xavier Col-

lege and University of Cincinnati. Mr. Morgenthauer married Miss Elizabeth Taylor, and they have a son David T. who graduated from M.I.T. University of Boston, Mass., and served in the Second World War as Captain of Engineers. Henry W. Morgenthauer, served in the First World War over seas with the 135 Infantry. The family came to Coral Gables, in December 1932, where Mr. Morgenthauer at once became identified with all civic affairs. He became

Commander of American Legion Post No. 98, in 1938-39, and was instrumental in rebuilding the Legion Home. During the Second World War, he acted as Adjutant of the Reserve Police, have available from 50 to 75 men for active police duty at all times. His most outstanding civic activity was the founding of the Coral Gables Youth Center War Memorial, which has had national publicity. It will also always remain a monument to his efforts. He is one of the five original trustees of the Elks Club No. 1676, who financed and built the \$200,000 home in Coral Gables. Mr. Morgenthauer is a retired life insurance executive, and gives his time to civic work. He is a Catholic, and is a member of the American Legion, Elks, 40 & 8, Century Club, and Athletic Club of Cincinnati. The family lives in Coral Gables.

WALTER V. MORROW



Walter V. Morrow, President of the Solar Water Heater Company, was born in Valencia, Pa., in 1904, the son of U. S. Grant M. Morrow and Ada May Nelson Morrow.

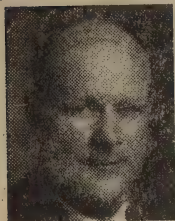
He attended the public schools in Pa., and entered Carnegie Tech, where he graduated in engineering and public accounting. During his college years, Mr. Morrow was active in athletics. He is a

member of the SAE college fraternity.

The Solar Water Heater Company which was organized in 1922, and of which he became president in 1940, has world wide installations, with agents in principal cities in Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala.

Mr. Morrow married his wife Grace, and they have two sons, Fred Burki, and Walter Morrow, Jr. The family lives at 3743 S. W. 27 Terrace, Miami.

EDWARD B. MOYLAN JR.



Edward B. Moylan, Jr., prominent Miami Realtor, with offices in the Shoreland Building, was born in Charleston, S.C., January 2, 1895, the son of Edward B. and Ruth Amanda Dudley Moylan.

The family moved to Jacksonville, where young Moylan attended, and graduated from the Duval High School, and later attended Draughtons Business College in Jacksonville.

He came to Dade County, September

19, 1919, and married Miss Eleanor Himes Flack, October 28, 1920 and they have two children; John Dudley and Edward Newcomb.

During World War I, Mr. Moylan was an ensign in the USNR, and in World War II, he was a Lieutenant Commander. He is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church; Miami Kiwanis Club, of which he was president in 1928.

The family live at 420 NE 30th Street, Miami. Mr. Moylans' hobbies are orchid growing, hunting and tree snail collection.

EUGENE MUMPOWER



Eugene Mumpower, President of the firm bearing his name, was born at Coeburn, Va., June 11, 1900, the son of Robert E. and Ida Mae Dennis Mumpower.

Mr. Mumpower is a Registered member of the American Gem Society, and came to Dade County, in 1938, from West Orange, N. J. and entered the jewelry business in Miami.

During World War II, he was a member of the USCG, as Lieutenant, and was one of the original organizers of

the Officers Club, the purpose of which was to provide facilities in the Miami area for eating and recreation of all members of the armed forces stationed or visiting here.

Mr. Mumpower, is a member of the Methodist Church, Masons, Elks and U.T.C.; He has a step-son, Joseph L. Dickman, a LT. Col., in A.C.

He lives at 1021 Manati Avenue, Coral Gables, and his business is located at 365 Miracle Mile, Coral Gables.

On June 4, 1927, he married Mrs. Hayes L. Dickman, and who is connected with the firm of Eugene Mumpower, Inc.

MARK B. NEWMAN



Real Estate Broker, with offices at 813-15 First National Bank Building, Miami, Fla., was born in Gainesville, Georgia February 15, 1894. His parents are Thomas J. Newman and Mary M. Newman.

Having received his early education in the Public and High Schools of Gainesville, Mr. Newman later attended the North Georgia College (a branch of the University of Georgia) at Dahlonega, Georgia, where he was active in college sports and was a member of the Sigma Nu Collegiate Fraternity, a national organization.

When the U. S. declared war on Germany, Mr. Newman volunteered for World War service on April 7, 1917 as an enlisted man and eventually became Paymaster and Supply Officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve aboard various naval vessels with overseas duty until January, 1919, having served 21 months active duty in the U. S. Navy, when he was mustered out of service.

In World War II, Mr. Newman was commissioned as Lieutenant Commander, Supply Corps., U. S. Naval Reserve in May, 1942 and was assigned to active duty with the U. S. Navy in June 1942. His assignments included Naval Aircraft Factory and Philadelphia Navy Yard duties as Storage Officer, duties as Assistant Supply Officer in charge of allocation and distribution of aeronautical

materials for the principal Naval Depots and as Security Officer at the U. S. Naval Depot and Aviation Supply Office at North Philadelphia, Pa., until April 1945 when he was transferred to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Opa Locka, Fla., with various assignments until he was mustered out of active service as of August 1st, 1945, having served over 3 years on active duty.

He came to Miami in January 1919 and immediately became identified with the business interests of the Community. He entered business for himself in 1919, in the real estate, insurance and mortgage financing business and has been continuously in this business in the Greater Miami Area for the past 29 years under the firm names of Newman and Peters, Newman Butler Co., M. B. Newman Co., Crow-Dodd-Newman Company, Newman Butler MacVeigh Co., and since World War II under the name of M. B. Newman, Realtor. During the past 20 years he has specialized in the handling of large down-town properties, 99 year leases, chain store leasing and similar properties, having consummated many of the largest real estate deals made in downtown Miami and has been instrumental in locating many of the large nationally known concerns and investors in Miami.

Mr. Newman is a member of the Miami Beach Rod & Reel Club, Sigma Nu Fraternity, Miami Realty Board, Retired Officers' Association, American Legion, Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, U. S. Power Squadrons.

CHARLES P. NIEDER



Charles P. Nieder, Architect, was born at Magnolia, Hartford County, Maryland, May 31, 1886. His father was a Veterinary Surgeon and moved with the family to Baltimore in 1887 where he became as-

sociated with The Cochran-Ohler Ice Company as Veterinarian.

Charles received his early education in the Baltimore schools and was graduated from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in May 1904. In 1908 he went to Philadelphia to become assistant chief draftsman for The Conkling Armstrong Terra Cotta Co., and took a two year special course in the School of Architecture of

The University of Pennsylvania. In February 1911 he accepted a position as chief draftsman with H. J. Klutho, Architect, at Jacksonville Florida with whom he was associated until November 1917 when he accepted a position with The J. B. McCrary Co., Engineers of Atlanta Ga, and on March 18, 1918 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. Army and served until honorably discharged December 2, 1918.

He returned to The J. B. McCrary Co., and remained with them until May 1919 when he went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma to open an office for the practice of Architecture and Engineering. Shortly thereafter he was appointed State Architect for the State of Oklahoma and served under Governor J. B. A. Robinson during his tenure of office.

He closed his Oklahoma City Office in September 1923 and returned to Florida opening an office in the Calumet Building at Miami February 11, 1924 to carry on the practise of architecture.

In 1930 he, with a number of other civic minded construction men, Engineers and Building Officials, was appointed to prepare a building code for the City of Miami. He was made Chairman of the Committee and, with his co-workers, worked diligently for nearly two years to draft the code which is now used by Miami and many neighboring communities.

November 15, 1934 he married Marjorie Henderson Smith of Jacksonville, and with her has enjoyed the happiest and most congenial of companionships.

In May 1942 in World War 2 he was assigned to the Navy as Chief of Design for Staff Public Works, Naval Air Operational Training Command at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville Florida. After release from the Navy September 1, 1945 he returned to Miami to resume the practise of architecture.

In 1906 and 1907 while still in Baltimore he designed two of the first Motion Picture Theatres in that city. The Eureka at Fremont Ave and Washington Blvd., and The Lafayette on Lafayette Ave.

During his practise in Jacksonville

Florida he was associated with H. J. Klutho, Architect in the design of The Cohen Bros. Department Store and Office Building, The Florida National Bank Annex, H & W. B. Drew Warehouse, The Duval County Criminal Court and Jail. The Germania club and a number of Duval County Schools and many residences.

While State Architect in Oklahoma he designed the annex to the State Normal School at Ada, Oklahoma, Hospital Buildings for The State Hospital for Insane at Venita, Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Talihina, Soldiers Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Sulpher, The Soldiers Memorial Hospital at Honor Heights, Muskogee, The Woman's Building at University of Oklahoma at Norman, Central Heating Systems for several of the State Institutions, schools at Venita, Harrah, Wells-on, Taft, ets all in Oklahoma.

After return to Miami in 1924 he devoted much time to activities of The American Legion for which organization he designed The American Legion World War Memorial Building at Biscayne Blvd. and Eighth St. costing \$150,000 00.

He designed many buildings of various types listed in general as follows:

Apartment Buildings \$1,000,000.00; Hotels \$1,500,000.00; Warehouses \$500,000.00; Oil Storage Plants \$500,000.00; Clubs and Organizations \$350,000 00; Store and Office Buildings \$750,000.00; Race Tracks, Bleachers and Grandstands \$800,000.00; Theatres \$1,500,000.00; Restaurants for Howard Johnson and others \$500,000.00; and Residences over \$1,000,000.00. These Buildings are all in Dade and Broward Counties and were designed and built in the years from 1924 to the present time.

At present he is preparing plans for The Beth David Synagogue, School and Auditorium to cost \$500,000.00, Apartment House for The Graybess Corporation to cost \$200,000.00, The Burlingame Island Development to cost eventually \$15,000,000 00; A tube under The Miami River to cost \$1,000,000.00 several theatres, apartment buildings and hotels totaling \$3,500,000.00.

He is a life member of The American Legion, Military Order of The World Wars, and is a Kappa Alpha. He is a

member of Holy Cross Episcopal Church.

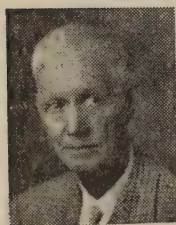
PETER LLOYD NILES



Peter Lloyd Niles, Manager of the Patricia Hotel, in Miami, was born in Bonifay, Fla., Nov. 15, 1906; the son of Innes and Esther Niles. He attended the public and high schools of Bonifay, and went to college at N.Y.U., and Harvard, where he graduated with a BABS, Accounting and Law degree. He came to Dade County, in 1933 from Virginia, and Bonifay, and in 1935 married Sudie DeJegal. Their children are: Peter Jr., Suzanna, Patricia and Phillip. Mr. Niles is active in chamber of commerce work, the Knights of Pythias, and the Greater Miami Hotel Men's Assn., where he is a "wheel horse"

in correcting many evils afflicting the hotel men. He is a Presbyterian, a Mason and Knight of Pythias. His hobbies are civic campaigns, fishing and promotion. During World War II, in his official capacity, reportedly saved over \$2,000,000 for the government from corporations and Five Percenters. He lives with his family at 1131 N. W. 56 street, Miami, and his business address is the Patricia Hotel, 312 S. E. 2 street, Miami. Niles has made the Patricia hotel, one of the principle rendezvous in Miami, for visitors from Cuba, and conducted a "good will" visit for Miami policemen to Havana—rules were the cops had to have a vote for courtesy on the job. He is accredited with bringing more Cuban tourists to Miami, than any other person.

ROY PAGE



Roy Page, one of the most ardent developers of the famed Miracle Mile business district in Coral Gables, and who George K. Zain sold on the plan, was born in Peoria, Ill., May 13, 1878, the son of Samuel S. and Lu-

distributors for Victor Talking machines in Peoria, and held the same position with the Maintenance Supply Co., and Heat Engineering Company of Chicago, Ill. After coming to Coral Gables, he joined the Coral Gables Corp., and was made manager of the Daytona Beach territory.

cia Page.

Mr. Page attended Bradley Polytechnic Institute and Cornell University, receiving a degree in Science. He came to Dade County, in 1925.

He was a Lieutenant of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force in World War I, from March 3, 1917 until 1921, and was Executive Officer of the Grant Park Naval Camp, Chicago, and First Lieutenant USS Indiana, Atlantic Fleet.

Mr. Page was secretary-treasurer of the Putman-Page Company, wholesale

On October 9, 1919, he married Miss Lucile Owen, and they live at 8420 Ponce de Leon Road. His offices are at 352 Aragon Avenue, Coral Gables.

Mr. Page is President of the Century Club; Commodore of the Coral Gables Yacht Club; Treasurer of the Riviera Property Owners Association; Vice-president Fairchild Tropical Gardens; Member of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce; Miami Chamber of Commerce; Elks, Masons, Shrine and the Miami Rotary Club.

His hobby is sub-tropical fruit culture.

LINDSEY DEWEY PANKEY, D.D.S.

Dr. Lindsey Dewey Pankey (office address: 152 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables Florida; residence address: 1948 Sevilla Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida) was born in Elizabethtown, Illinois on July 31, 1901.

He was graduated from the Shawneetown, Illinois High School in 1920. In June 1924 he received his D.D.S. Degree from the University of Louisville where he was a member of the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity and Omicron Kappa Upsilon Honorary Fraternity. Immediately upon graduation he passed the State Board of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. In July 1924 he opened his office in New Castle, Kentucky where he practiced for one and one-half years. In December 1925 he received his license to practice dentistry in Florida and opened his office at 130 Coral Way, Coral Gables, Florida. On October 23, 1934 he moved into his present office, a bungalow clinic—the first of its kind in the United States and set a pattern for many to follow throughout Florida and other states. Dr. Pankey does the examinations, diagnosis, and treatment planning for patients presenting to the clinic and specializes in Restorative Dentistry. The clinic has a personnel of twelve: four dentists, hygienist, secretary, four dental nurses, and two technicians.

He has held all offices from Secretary through President of the Miami Dental Society and the East Coast District Dental Society as well as serving on numerous committees and appearing on the program of each many times. He has served on several committees of the Florida State Dental Society and was chairman of the Exhibit Committee for two years. His first appearance on the pro-

gram of the State Society was in 1930 on "Crown and Bridgework," and he has appeared on the program many times since on various subjects. During 1947 and 1948 he appeared on thirteen dental society programs including the American Dental Association on "Examination, Diagnosis, and Treatment Planning."

Dr. Pankey was a member of the Florida State Board of Dental Examiners for twelve years, serving both as Secretary and Chairman. For five years he served as Chairman of the Committee on Standardization of Dental Laws for the American Association of Dental Examiners. He was Vice President of this body in 1942 and President in 1943.

When the Dade County Dental Research Group was formed in 1946, he was Chairman of the Committee on Inlays and Fixed Bridgework.

During World War II he served on the Board of Review of the Selective Service Board and received the Certificate of Appreciation signed by President Roosevelt and the Congressional Medal of Merit and the Certificate of Merit by President Truman.

He is a member of the Coral Gables Methodist Church, the Coral Gable Kiwanis Club, Coral Gables Country Club, and the Riviera Country Club. He is a Past President of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club, a Past President and Director of the Coral Gables Country Club, and was a founder member and Director of the Riviera Country Club.

His hobbies are yachting and fishing. He is a member of the Miami Power Squadron and the River Rats Boat Club.

Mrs. Pankey is the former Betty Taylor of Jacksonville. She is a graduate of the Florida State College for Women and is a member of the Miami Junior League. They have four children; three daughters, Kitty, 18; Beth 14; Anne 5 and a son, Lindsey Dewey Pankey, Jr., age 11.

JAMES LAMAR PAXSON



James Lamar Paxson, one of the outstanding agriculturalists in Florida, was born at Monroe, Walton County, Ga., the son of Charles D. and Lena Hale Paxson. When Lamar was five years old, the family moved to Valdosta, Ga., where his father was engaged in the lumber and manufacturing business. Lamar attended the public schools in Valdosta, and later attended Parks Business College in that city.

He was at first associated with his father in the retail lumber business, and came to south Florida, from Valdosta, in 1918, where he entered the lumber business. In 1926, during the period of re-adjustment, he became interested in agriculture on a large scale. He is secretary-treasurer of the Ideal Holding Company, of Perrine and Fort Pierce, Fla., with 6,000 acres under cultivation of tomatoes, potatoes and citrus fruits. He has at times been called upon to

represent the growers of southeast Florida, at freight hearings in Washington, and before the Inter State Commerce Committee at New Orleans.

He became a member of the Dade County Commission in 1934, and was named chairman in 1937, and remained a member without opposition until he retired in 1948. He is a member of the Riviera Country Club, Surf Club of Miami Beach, La Gorce Country Club of Miami Beach, Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, Coral Gables Country Club, Hendersonville, N. C. Country Club, director and part owner of Frank T. Budge hardware firm, Member of the Board of Regents, University of Miami, director of three Florida National Banks; Miami, Coral Gables and Fort Pierce; Director of the Miami Bridge Co., director and part owner of the Fuchs Baking Company, member of Miami Kiwanis Club, Elks Club, Methodist Church, Masons, Mahi Temple, Shrine. He lives with his family at 6915 Granada Boulevard, Coral Gables.

DONALD F. PECK



Born was in Newark, N. J., October 4, 1896.

Attended University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University.

Veteran of World War I.

Served as City Clerk of the City of Bloomfield, N. J., from 1920

bank of its kind in New Jersey.

In January of 1935, established permanent residence in Miami, Florida and entered the employ of the Keyes Company. Within five months became Sales Manager of the Main Office of that Company in Miami. Later became Manager of the Mortgage Loan Department of that Company.

In the spring of 1937 established own business in Coral Gables under partnership of Huguelet & Peck, Inc. At this time was active in formation of Coral Gables Tax Payer's Ass'n, which became instrumental in effecting a settlement of the Coral Gables Bond Issue Indebtedness. Continued active in the real estate and Mortgage business through 1942.

Being unable to enlist in the armed forces and wishing to make some substantial contribution to the war effort, entered the employ of Embry Riddle

through 1924.

Organized own Real Estate and Insurance business in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1924 and conducted this business successfully through 1934. During this period organized and operated the Mutual Finance Corporation which subsequently, grew to do an annual multi-million dollar business.

Served from 1927 through 1934 as a Director and member of the Board of Bloomfield Savings Institution, the oldest

Company as an assistant in the Personnel office of that Company. Within one month was made Personnel Manager at Dorr Field, a flight training field at Arcadia, Florida, operated by Embry Riddle Company. Six months later was transferred to the main office of that Company in Miami and Coral Gables as Employment Manager. Later became Personnel Director and was transferred in that capacity to Sao Paulo, Brazil to help organize a similiar ground force training school for the Brazilian Air Ministry.

Returned to the U. S. in 1945 and reentered the real estate business as a Broker doing business under own name, establishing office at 2341 Caliano Street, Coral Gables, where he is at present located.

During the war, was engaged as an instructor in the adult division of the University of Miami in the subject of Personnel Management & Industrial Relations.

Married. Wife's name DOLIS S. Peck, no children. Reside own home at 5801 Riviera Drive, Coral Gables.

STARLING M. PERKINS



Starling M. Perkins, Income Tax Specialist and public bookkeeper with offices in the First National Bank Building, Miami, was born in Knox County, Kentucky, August 9, 1887, the son of Thomas and Lieucinda Detherage

Perkins. He attended the public schools of Knox County and entered Union College, and later Bryant & Stratton Business College in Louisville. He married Miss Nettie Jarvis, December 24, 1908, and they moved to Jasper, Florida, in 1917, where he served as Mayor for one term,

then moved to Dade County in 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have seven children; Jerree (Mrs. James Willing), Thomas H., Kenneth E., Miss Marion, Doris (Mrs. J. S. Peebles), Clara (Mrs. William Blake), and Starling M., Jr. The family live at 340 Candia Avenue, Coral Gables. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and Masons and Shrine.

While in Kentucky, Mr. Perkins taught in the public schools of Knox County, and later entered the banking business in Kentucky and Florida. He was also connected with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for a number of years, and for the past fifteen years has been in business for himself.

W. KEITH PHILLIPS



Phillips, W. Keith, District Manager, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, in Miami, was born at Duncan, Bolivar County, Miss., on October 27, 1892, the son of George W. and Anna (Bruce) Phillips.

His father a native of Indiana, while his mother is a native of Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools of Shelby County, Tenn.; Atlanta Law School, Atlanta, Ga, Married Marguerite Douglass, of Paris, Ky., on July 3, 1916, of which union there are four children; Marion K. Phillips (U.S.

Navy, World War II); W. Keith Phillips, Jr. (U.S. Navy, World War II); Betty Phillips, and Douglass Phillips. Started work as a boy with Postal Telegraph Co., in Memphis; clerk, messenger and telegraph operator with same Company, 1909-1911; Manager Postal Telegraph Co., Paris, Ky., 1911-1912; Travelling Inspector (Tennessee, Arkansas, Miss.) 1912-1914; Manager Western Union, Hattiesburg, Miss., Division Claim Agent and Superintendent Western Union, Atlanta, Ga., and Superintendent Western Union, Miami, Fla., 1914-1936; resident of (Coral Gables) Miami since January, 1927; District Manager, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, since 1936.

He is former President (1934-1936), Miami Chamber of Commerce; former President: 1937-1939), Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce, member, Coral Gables City Commission (elected continuously since 1937);—Elected Mayor in 1947; has served as Chairman, Board of Stewards, Coral Gables Methodist Church; Chairman, Florida Council for the Blind; past President, Florida Association of Workers for the Blind; Director, Coral Gables, Coconut Grove, and South Miami Welfare Boards; Director, Coral Gables War Memorial Youth Center; Director and President, Miami Ro-

tary Club; member and organizer Miami Orange Bowl Committee—served as President first three years (1934-5-6), past President, Miami Traffic Club, past General Chairman, Miami Community Chest; former Chairman, Miami Publicity Board; former member of Executive Committee, Dade County Council, Boy Scouts; former Chairman, Coral Gables Troop No. 7, Boy Scouts Committee; former Director, Dade County Community Chest; former Director University of Miami Athletic Association. Home; 1240 Castile Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla., business address, Shoreland Bldg., Miami, Fla.

STANLEY S. PHILLIPS



Stanley S. Phillips, Miami attorney, was born in Paterson, N.J., May 23, 1906, the son of Simon and Ray Phillips.

After attending the public schools of Paterson, he went to the University of Chattanooga, and later to the University of

Miami, where he received his BS and LLB degrees.

Mr. Phillips married Miss Sonia M. Leven, December 22, 1938, and they have two children, Simone and Ivan. The family live at 1825 Biarritz Drive, Miami Beach, and he maintains his law offices in the Seybold Building, Miami.

He is a member of the Reform Temple; Masons; Elks and B'nai Brith. His hobbies are golf, fishing and sports.

WALTER M. PIERCE



Walter M. Pierce, General Agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Christiansburg, Virginia on May 19, 1898. The son of William L. and Julia H. Pierce. He received his college education

at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, receiving a degree in Electrical Engineering in 1920. He was employed with the Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 1920-1921.

In 1921 he went to Hartford, Conn. and attended an Insurance school held by the Aetna Life Ins. Company at its Home Office. After traveling for this Company for several years as Special Agent, he was made Superintendent of the Accident and Health Department for

this Company at its branch office in Atlanta, Georgia in 1923-24. Moved to Miami April 1925 and entered the Life Insurance business and has remained in the same business with headquarters in Miami since that date.

He has three sons, William N. Pierce, Walter M. Pierce, Jr. and Staples Pierce. He was a member of the first Million Dollar Round Table of The National Life Underwriters Association in 1927, and has qualified for the Million Dollar Round Table on several occasions since then. He is a member of the Miami Kiwanis Club, Miami Chamber of Commerce, Miami Beach and Reel Club, Harvey Seeds Post of American Legion, Miami Life Underwriters Association, Century Club of Coral Gables, La Gorce Country Club of Miami Beach, Flamingo Dinner Club of Miami, and several other organizations. He is a past President of

the Miami Life Underwriters Association and at the present time is the State President of the Managers' and General Agents' Association of Florida. He served

in the Army in World War I. Home, 500 N. E. 29th Street, Miami, Florida. Business address, duPont Bldg., Miami, Fla.

OWEN WILLIS PITTMAN

Owen Willis Pittman, one of the young Miami attorneys making history today for tomorrow, was born in Quincy, Florida, December 20, 1903, the son of Owen Willis and Emma Pittman, and is the grandson

of the seventh generation of Owen Willis Pittmans born in Florida.

Mr. Pittman was educated at Miami High School, and received his LLB degree from the University of Florida, in 1925, and entered the practice of law in Miami, the same year, with offices in the First National Bank building.

He married Miss Rosemary M. Mills, and they have two children, Owen Willis Jr., and Mary Carol; also a grandson, Owen Willis III.

Mr. Pittman served as Miami Municipal Judge from 1931 to 1933, and received the distinguished service award

of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as outstanding young citizen of community in 1934. He was a Commander in the USNR for 56 months in World War II, including foreign service.

He is a member of the Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce and past president; Member and past director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce; Past First vice-president of the USNR Officers' Assn., of Florida; President of RONS in 1946; Member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity; Member University of Florida Alumni Association; Dade County Bar Association, Florida State Bar Association; Sigma Delta Psi, Masons, Shrine, Young Democratic Club of Florida; Miami Beach Colony Club; Rod and Reel Club; Coral Reef of Key Largo.

He is the author of "Arts" in Florida State Law Journal; Naval Law and Affiliated Subjects. He is an Episcopalian, and the family live at 1630 NW South River Drive, Miami.

RICHARD SHIELDS POMEROY, III

Richard Shields Pomeroy, III, General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Miami, was born in Ridley Park, Pa., February 4, 1908, the son of John H. and Katherine Morton Young Pomeroy. After

attending Swarthmore Prep. School, he entered the University of Miami, in 1927, being the first student outside Florida, to enroll for a scholastic course.

There were others, who enrolled for athletic scholarships. While at the University, he took part in many activities, including being captain of the first tennis team.

Mr. Pomeroy, received his AB Degree in 1931, and in 1943, his C.L.U. from the American College of Life Insurance Underwriters. On September 12, 1936, he married Miss Marguerite Elizabeth Kitchens, and they have a daughter, Pamela Sue Pomeroy. The family live at 8415 Harding Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida.

The business career of Mr. Pomeroy, has always been with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; first in Philadelphia, then in Birmingham, New York City, Rochester and then to Miami, in 1945. He has been active in chamber of commerce work, civic affairs in general, and is a member of the Citizen's Advisory Board of the University of Miami; immediate past president of the Alumni

Association; Chairman of the Symphony Committee and a director in the Quarterback Club. He is president of the General Agents' and Managers' Association, and past president of the Florida Chapter of American Society of Life Underwri-

ters; Past president of the Rochester Life Underwriters Association, and former member of the board and vice-president of the Miami Life Underwriters Association.

CHARLES A. POST



Born at Russell, Iowa, May 11, 1883. Father and mother went as pioneers from S. E. Ohio to Iowa and settled on government land. Chas. A. Post with parents moved to San Diego, Calif., 1896. He went through high

school there and returned to Iowa. He taught two terms in his former country school before attending the university.

In 1903 he went from Iowa to Chicago on a cattle train and from there on to Athens, Ohio, where he entered Ohio University as a freshman. The next 3 years he attended the James Millikin University at Decatur, Ill. and graduated there. He was a member of the Kappa Delta Chi fraternity which later became the S.A.E. fraternity.

Leaving the university a position was accepted with the Des Moines Daily Capital. He worked in the circulation department and later the advertising department. Later a position was held with the D.C. Cook Publishing Co. of Elgin, Ill., and also later had sales supervision for the International Correspondence Schools over Iowa territory. In contests 2 free trips were won—one of which included a trip for himself (Mrs. Post accompanied) to Scranton, Pa. and on to Washington and N. Y. City.

In 1909 Mr. Post was married to Inda A. Van Arsdale of Chariton, Iowa. Her mother, De Maris O. Van Dorn, was the first white child born in Sacramento, Calif. at the time of the gold rush. When a small child she was stolen by the Indians for a short time but was rescued unharmed. The account of this episode is recorded in the archives of both Iowa and Calif.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Post in Des Moines. The family moved to Miami in the winter of 1924-25.

The son, R. Van Dorn Post graduated from Miami High School and then from the University of Florida. He became a Lt. Colonel in the 10th Army Field Artillery Battalion No. 749 under Gen. Buckner and met his death in Okinawa a few days before V-J day leaving a wife and daughter, Pamala. His body finally will rest in Arlington Cemetery.

A daughter Virginia lives at home with her parents. Another daughter, Harriett M. Post McMillan, lives in Coral Gables. She graduated from Miami High and Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have a son, Van Dorn Post McMillan.

Mr. Post entered the real estate business as a salesman for Stewart-Hollopeter and McCune in 1924. Later he joined the firm now known as Hollopeter and Post Inc., as Sec-Treas.

Mr. Post has been Pres. of the Miami Board of Realtors for 2 consecutive terms, 1944 and 1945; is still on the board of Directors; during 1948 was Vice-Pres. for the 5th Dist. of the Fla. Association of Realtors; and at present is Pres. of the So. Fla. Chapter of the Institute of Real Estate Management.

In April, 1943 the Miami Chamber of Commerce organized the "Greater Miami Rent Study Committee," members of which were representatives from the Army, Navy, Apt. House Associations, Hotels, Realtor Boards, Chambers of Commerce, and the municipalities of greater Miami. Mr. Post was elected general chairman. This committee worked in an attempt to bring about adequate and fair housing conditions under war

conditions. Rent control, however, was soon established.

In 1945 the City of Miami called in representatives from various groups such as builders, material and labor interests, the F.H.A., and Chambers of Commerce etc. Mr. Post acted on this committee representing the real estate interests. His committee did all that it could to relieve the housing shortages.

During 1944 and '45 he was associate

director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. Has been a member of the Miami University Citizens' Advisory Committee. Is now a trustee for the Terry Art Institute. He was one of the organizers and later Pres. of the Miami Flamingo Dinner Club. Later was a director. Is on the board of Governors of the Miami Exchange Club. His church affiliation is with the White Temple Methodist Church of Miami.

HARRY W. PREBISH



Harry W. Prebish, Miami attorney, and member of the law firm of Prebish & Rainwater, with offices in 214 Civic Building, was born in South Bend, Ind., April 18, 1920, the son of Walter and Helen Prebish.

Mr. Prebish attended the public schools of South Bend and George Washington University. He graduated from the Uni-

versity of Miami, with an LLB Degree in 1947.

Mr. Prebish is a veteran of World War II, having served in the US Navy. He is a member of the American Legion, Phi Alpha Delta fraternity, member of the South Miami City Council, and the Elks. He also received a Degree of Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Miami. In April, 1944, he married Miss Sue Hawkins, in Jacksonville.

They live in South Miami, where Mr. Prebish is interested in civic affairs.

MITCHELL D. PRICE



Mitchell D. Price, senior member of the law firm of Price, Zaring and Florence, is one of the foremost leaders of the Dade County Bar, and is equally noted for his progressiveness in the early development of this area. Born

in Waxiehatchie, Texas, February, 1, 1874, the son of Rev. William Price and Frances Fly the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Mississippi, who moved to Texas, where as a Methodist preacher, he was elected to the Texas Northern Conference. The elder Price died at Weatherford, Texas in 1899. Judge Mitchell D. Price, came to Florida from Texas and settled in

Marianna. Later he came to Miami, in 1902, and married Sylvia Roberts, on February 1, 1940. Judge Price was admitted to the Texas Bar, at the age of 22, and after coming to Miami, became a member of the law firm of Price, Price and Small. His brother being Judge Mitchell D. Price, later was appointed Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, comprising Dade and Monroe counties. During World War I, he was a Captain of Company D, Dade County Home Guard. He is a 32 Degree Mason, an Elk, Kiwanis, past president of the Dade County Bar Assn., and also a member of the State Bar and American Bar Associations. He lives at 1641 Bayshore Drive and has offices in the DuPont building.

WILL M. PRESTON



Will M. Preston, outstanding Dade County attorney, and member of the law firm of Loftin, Anderson, Scott, McCarthy & Preston, with offices in the Ingraham Building, Miami, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1904, the son of Robert Hat-

ton, and Dayse High Preston. entered Vanderbilt University, from which he graduated with his LLB Degree, and married Miss Eunice Lannom. They have one daughter, Mrs. William Harrison Fields, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Preston, is a member of the Dade County, Florida State and American Bar Associations. He is past president of the Dade County Bar Association; Past president and member of the Orange Bowl Committee, Member of the Riviera Country Club, The Central Baptist Church, and Miami Kiwanis Club.

He attended and graduated from Wallace University School of Nashville, and

The family live at 621 NE 55 Street.

DR. WARREN WILSON QUILLIAN



Dr. Warren Wilson Quillian, (Pediatrics), BS., MD, is one of the foremost members of the medical profession in Florida, and was born in Atlanta, Ga., June 22, 1901 the son of Dr. John Wiley Quillian and Lucy

1940-41 of the Florida Pediatric Society; President in 1947, of the Dade County Medical Association; Diplomat. American Board of Pediatrics (Fellow, 1936); Member of the executive board, American Academy of Pediatrics in 1947, and chairman of the nominating committee of same in 1948; Past chairman section on pediatrics, Southern Medical Association, and lecturer and member of the Board of directors, of the Southern Pediatric Seminar, at Saluda, N.C.

Zakery Quillian.

After attending the public schools of Atlanta Dr. Quillian went to Emory University School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1924. He served in the World War 2, armed services, and returned to Coral Gables, and built his own clinic at 140 Alhambra Circle.

He married Miss Rosabelle Brown, of Tennesse, Ga., on June 17, 1926, and they have one daughter, Harriet, age 20, and one son, Warren Wilson II age 13 years.

Dr. Quillian is chief of staff of the Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Attending Pediatrician at Dade County and Victoria Hospitals. He was president in

He is a member of the Coral Gables Country Club and Miami Rotary Club. The family live at 2517 Granada Boulevard, Coral Gables.

RUSSELL A. RASCO



Russell A. Rasco, Dean of the Law School of the University of Miami, was born at Six-mile, Alabama, December 4, 1897, the son of Richmond A. Rasco and Edna Ida Hicks Rasco.

After attending public schools in Alabama, Mr. Rasco attended Stetson University, where he graduated with AB; BS; LLB and LLD

degrees. He settled in Sebring, Fla., and became Attorney for Highlands County Board of Public Instruction; Assistant City Attorney for the town of Sebring, and the town of Lake Placid. During World War 2, he was area director of War Manpower Commission, in Miami and South East Florida, and later State Director of the War Manpower Commission.

He was married to Miss Beatrice E. Tanner, in 1925. The family moved to Dade County, in 1930. They have three

children; Jean Elizabeth, Austin Tanner and Ruth Amanda.

Mr. Rasco is a member of the Elks, Masons, Knight Templar, Shrine, Kiwanis, Phi Alpha Delta, SAE, Theta Alpha Phi and Pi Kappa Delta. Also of the University Baptist Church of

Coral Gables.

During World War 1, he served overseas for 25 months, in five major engagements.

The family live in their home at 2203 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

FREDERICK F. RAVLIN

Frederick F. Ravlin, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1895, the son of F. J. and C. M. Ravlin, and at an early age must have had an urge to find just what was way down under the "top soil" of this old world.



Maybe he started to find out just what the "doodle bugs" were doing down in the dust, but he finally found what it was all about.

Fred attended the Sumner and Crane Tech; Lewis Institute and the University of Miami, after coming to Dade County in 1913. At the University of Miami, he was president of the first law class, but he still wanted to find out what made

this old earth "click" down below so he and his brother John, began to drill for oil. Wells were sunk in Florida, Cuba and in Denmark, but to drillers for oil it's always a question mark.

When his family moved to Dade County, they settled near Larkins now South Miami, and raised tomatoes oranges and grapefruit, which they took to Miami market by horse and wagon.

Mr. Ravlin married his wife Madelon E. Ravlin in 1934, and they have one son, Frederick W. Ravlin. The family lives at 1200 Alfonso Avenue, Coral Gables, and his business address is 1580 E. Sunset Road.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his hobbies are boating and fishing.

JOHN E. RAVLIN

John E. Ravlin, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 5, 1901, the son of Frederick J. and Carrie M. Ravlin, and like his brother, Fred, attended Crane Tech., and later the University of Miami, from which he gradu-



ated and entered the real estate business as a broker, with offices at 1580 E. Sunset Road, South Miami.

Also, like his brother Fred, he was interested in "what made the earth round," so together, they prospected for oil, in various parts of the world, but like many other "prospectors", probably more money and effort went into the holes than came out.

Mr. Ravlin married Josephine Ricio, on October 29, 1933, and they have a daughter, Roxanne. The family lives at

1410 Sunset Road, South Miami. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has always been actively interested in civic work.

Although still young in years, Mr. Ravlin calls himself a pioneer - which he is - and gives a few high-lights of the early years in this area. He remarks that in 1913, in South Miami, (Larkins), there was no ice or electricity, and kitchen tables had to be set in small cans of kerosene to keep the bugs and ants off of it. Fresh meat could only be kept about 24 hours, so the family diet was ham and bacon and fresh killed chickens and game. When a farmer killed a cow or hog, he would drive by with a mule and wagon, to the closest neighbors, and deliver the meat.

The town of Larkins (South Miami), had a railroad station, and one store, which was an Indian trading post. The

Indians had no money so they brought in bananas and skins to swap for cloth and flour. They came in canoes down what is now Snapper Creek Canal, and walked to Larkins.

Mr. Ravlin remarks, that it was impossible to keep a horse down there, as only a mule could stand the mosquitoes and horse flies. He remembers

where the present Biltmore Golf Course is, was a lake and fine for fishing and duck hunting, until George Merrick put in his Coral Gables Waterway and drained it into high land. He remarks that the main source of living then was the grove business, tomato farming and saw milling. As the land was cleared the mosquitoes began to disappear.

JAMES P. REEDER



James P. Reeder, prominent Miami attorney associated with the law firm of Evans, Mer-shon, Sawyer, Johnston & Simmons, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., December 30, 1896, the son of James P. and Katherine Irene

Reeder.

After attending the public schools of Knoxville, he entered the University of Tennessee, receiving his AB Degree in 1919 and his LLB Degree in 1922, He

came to Dade County in 1916, and married Miss Maine Gowdy, December 3, 1929, and they have four children; Joan Howard, Nancy Lee, Maxine and Mary Frances.

Mr. Reeder is a member of the Phi Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Nu fraternities. The family live at 352 NE 98 Street, Miami.

He is a director of the American Red Cross 1943-45, and Chairman of the First Aid Committee. He was also acting Consul for the Republic of Peru in 1942, and Municipal Judge of Miami Shores Village.

JOHN R. RING



John R. Ring, certified public accountant, and member of the accounting firm of Ring, Mahony and Arner, was born in Miami, December 29, 1913, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ring. He attended public schools

in Dade County, and later was connected with the Florida Power & Light Company, until joining his brother.

In 1939, he married his wife, Mary

Elsie Ring, and they live at 2601 Her-nando Street, Coral Gables.

Mr. Ring is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; American Institute of Accountants; Florida Institute of Accountants; Dade County Society of Certified Public Accountants; Young Democrats of Dade County; Knights of Columbus, and the Coral Gables Riviera Country Club.

His hobbies are golf and fishing. In golf, he is recognized as one of the outstanding young golfers in South Florida. Mr. Rings' offices are in the DuPont Bldg.

R. WARNER RING



R. Warner Ring, certified public accountant and senior member of the accounting firm of Ring, Mahony and Arner, was born in Savannah, Ga., September 27, 1901, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ring, who

moved to Dade County, in 1905. Mr. Ring attended school in Dade County, and graduated from Gesu High School in 1919, and from Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1923.

Mr. Ring, is past treasurer and past president of the Florida Institute of Accountants; Member of the Miami Kiwanis Club, since 1927, member of the board of directors and treasurer.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and served in the U. S. Navy during World War II., entering the service as a Lieutenant, Senior Grade, and was promoted to the rank of Commander. The last two years of service he was Supervisory Cost Inspector of the Sixth Naval District. He served from June 5, 1942 to November 30, 1945.

He was active in the organization of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Miami, and served on the Budget Board

of Dade County Community Chest in 1940-41 and 42, and the last two years as chairman. He was general manager of the Community Chest Drive for the 1948-49 campaign.

He married Miss Ethel Marshall, in 1928, and they have two children; John Marshall, and Michael Warner. The family live at 673 NE 98 Street, Miami. His offices are in the DuPont Building, Miami.

S. PIERRE ROBINEAU



S. Pierre Robineau, one of the most colorful members of the legal profession in South Florida, was born in Versailles, France, April 8, 1882, the son of Jean and Helene Robineau. "Pete," as

he is known by his many friends, does not say when his family came to the United States, but he attended the public schools of Chicago, Ill., and college at Lake Forest; University of the South; Harvard, and Freiburg-Sarbonne, France. He received his AB; MA; and LLB Degrees, and came to Dade County in 1915, from Boston, Mass. On May 17, 1917, he married Miss Frances Oliver, (deceased), and

their children are: Jeanne Robineau Ludington, Frances Patricia Van Devere.

Mr. Robineau is the senior member of the law firm of Robineau, Budd, Levenson & Van Devere, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, a Mason, and an Elk. He lives at 454 N.E. 23 Street, Miami.

During World War I, Mr. Robineau served in the U.S. Army, as a Captain, and in World War II, served in the U.S. Army Air Force, from 1942 to 1946, as a Colonel. All service being over-seas.

He served in the Florida State Legislature for three terms, and was never defeated.

His hobbies are fishing, government and literature.

LEWIS WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR.



Lewis William Robinson, Jr. was born in Dallas, Texas, November 29, 1909. He was the First and only child of Mary Emily Roane Robinson and Lewis William Robinson, both of whom are of direct English descent.

At the age of two his parents moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they remained until after World War I, his father being connected with a wholesale drug house.

In 1918 his parents moved to Mem-

phis, Tennessee, where they lived nearly two years.

In 1919 the Robinsons moved to Balto., Maryland, where Lewis William Robinson Jr., was now known as Jimmie Robinson, the name of Jimmie he gave himself when he first started to school and it has stayed with him through the years. He graduated from Grammar school in 1923. In the Fall of 1923, he entered Baltimore, Polytechnic.

It was in Balto., at the age of 12, Jimmie did his first job of "inspecting". A new house was being built a block away from where he lived, so one Saturday afternoon he and another boy scout de-

cided they would climb a ladder that was left outside the building leading into a window on the second floor. When they got inside Jimmie stepped on a loose board. It hit him in the back of his head, cut an ugly gash, knocked him unconscious, and he fell through to the first floor. Fortunately his friend was a good boy scout who did what he could for him and brought him home. Jimmy will carry the scar and the memory with him all his life. While living in Balto, Robinson was very active in boy scout activities every summer he attended boy scout camp at Severna Park, on the Severn River between Balto and Annapolis Md. The summer of 1925, he was one of the Counsel at the camp.

The summer of 1925, the Robinson family moved to Miami, Fla., and bought a home in Coral Gables, where they are living at the present time.

Jimmie Robinson lost no time, upon arriving in Miami, in affiliating himself with a boy scout troop. So, like many others, when the hurricane hit Miami in Sept. of 1926, Robinson reported with many other scouts, for duty with the American Red Cross, at their headquarters in the McAllister Hotel. He worked night and day. For outstanding work Robinson and 6 other Boy Scouts were given citations by the Miami Chamber of Commerce and their names were placed on a scroll of honor.

Robinson was one of the last classes graduated from the old Miami High School on Third Ave. In the Fall of 1927 he entered the University of Florida. He had made up his mind he wanted to be a Civil Engineer in the United States Army, which was why he majored in Military Tactics. He was elected a member of the Scabbord and Blade, a Honorary Military Fraternity and was sent to a National Convention meeting in St. Louis in 1931 to represent the University of Florida.

Robinson was elected by the Student Body to serve on the Honor Court of the University of Florida and was given the gold key. He had worked himself up to be Major of the Artillery Unit of the

University of Florida.

He attended Fort Benning, Georgia, the summer of 1931, and returned to the University of Florida in the Fall for some extra study and training in Military Science. He taught seven classes, some Juniors, in Pistol firing, for which he was given credit towards his First Lieutenant's rating. In June of 1933, Robinson was sent to Fort Bragg, he and two other boys from Florida were recommended by Captain Alexander a Regular Army officer connected with the University of Florida, for special training. It was at Fort Bragg that Robinson received the worst disappointment of his life, it was there that the Army Medical Examiners turned him down, on account of his eyes. Robinson has worn glasses since he was seven years old. He had received his ROTC Commission in 1932, and now one year later he was given the privilege of choosing between an Honorable Discharge or the Auxiliary Reserve, in the Army. He took the Auxiliary Reserve hoping some day his eyes might pass the physical check. Every five years this Commission was renewed.

In 1934 Robinson was with W.P.A. and in 1937 he was sent to Key West, Florida by O. A. Sandquise, District Supervisor of W.P.A. to be head time keeper for the whole of Monroe County, this included Dry Tortugas.

In 1939 Robinson was made building inspector for the city of Coral Gables.

When the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor Robinson reported for duty, hoping his eyes would pass the physical test by the Army. Through the years he had gained weight and was told by every branch of the service he would have to loose 86 lbs. before he would be accepted. He finally signed up with the U.S.E.D. in January of 1943 and was stationed in Trinidad. The City of Coral Gables had given Mr. Robinson a leave of absence from the city, but at the end of the war, they did everything in their power to get him back. This was not accomplished until the present City Manager William McMillian, who was

stationed in Trinidad during the war used his powers to prevail upon the powers that be to accept Robinsons resignation which he had handed in, subject to the Commanding Officers approval. On December 20, 1945 Robinson returned to Coral Gables, and reported for duty with the City, December 21st. In January 1946 Mr. Robinson met Mary Lucretia Whitmyer, of Logansport, Indiana, whom he married in August of that same year. In July of 1947 Mr. and Mrs. Robinson bought their present home

at 820 Alberca St., Coral Gables.

As Superintendent of Public Works for the City of Coral Gables, Mr. Robinson is actively connected with the zoning Board of the City, the Architect Board, Credit Union, and is present at all commission meetings.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Coral Gables Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge of Coral Gables No. 260, Scottish Rite Shrine, and a director of the Lions Club of Coral Gables.

GEORGE HENRY SALLEY



George Henry Salley, born September 23, 1909 in South Berwick, Maine. Parents were: George Henry Salley, a Free Will Baptist minister from several generations of Maine clergymen and Erna Rickford Salley, also

a native of Maine, whose English forebearers had settled in Salem, Mass. in 1628. Lost father by fatal heart attack age 16 months. Reared by High School English teaching mother till 5 years when she married owner of small wholesale and retail grocery business in South Berwick, Maine. Educated public elementary schools and Berwick Academy in South Berwick; Bates College and Rollins College, A.B. 1932; Duke University and University of Florida L.B. 1936; Prior to starting Law at Duke taught a year in a preparatory school then at New Smyrna, Florida. Arthritis since ten years old motivated original move to Florida in fall 1931 to attend Rollins. Chose Miami after graduation U. of Fla. Law School and three months practice in Winter Park as most opportunity to one unknown because of rapid growth and developing Pan American Trade. Began practice of law in Miami as Associate of Richard H. Hunt (present partner) on day after election in 1936. After Hunt became a circuit judge in

December, 1940 practiced alone till March 1946 when Hunt resigned and present partnership organized. Of significance is the fact that one of the motives in coming to Miami has been proven so truly pertinent, i e., the developing Pan American Trade, for Salley has become counsel for a great many of the Puerto Rican and other Latin American businessmen who, in the past few years, invested millions of dollars in South Florida. Moreover, he organized the Pan American Bank of Miami, was responsible for its name and is presently a member of its Board of Directors, while the firm of Hunt & Salley is its general counsel. He is likewise a Director of the Medical Research Foundation of Dade County, a non-profit corporation dedicated to scientific research, primarily in the blood field.

Salley is active in State, as well as local, Bar Association activities, having served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Florida State Bar Association, a member of the Board of Directors of the Dade County Bar Association, and is at present a member of the Circuit Court Commission of the 11th Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida.

In 1939 he married Kathleen Elizabeth Pero, of Forest Hills, Long Island, and they have one child, Kathleen Claire, born May 8, 1948. They reside in Coral Gables.

LAURENCE A. SCHROEDER, Jr.



Laurence A. Schroeder Jr., prominent Dade County attorney, and member of the law firm of Walton, Hubbard, Schroeder, Lantaff & Atkins, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 1907, the son of L.A. Schroeder, Sr. and Irene Dannart Schroeder. After attending the public schools in Cleveland, Mr. Schroeder went to Yale University, graduating from the Yale Law School, where he received his BA Degree in 1928 and his LLB Degree in 1931.

He came to Dade County, November 1, 1931, and married Miss Mary Elizabeth Sims, June 27, 1936. They have two children, Laurence A. III, and Mary Elizabeth. The family live at 5004 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables.

Mr. Schroeder was Rent Director-Attorney in Key West, in 1942-43; Rent Director of the Miami Defense Rental Area, 1943-45; and Rent Executive for South Florida, in 1945. He was the first president of the Exchange Club, of Coral Gables, 1948, and president of the Yale Club of Miami, in 1938 and again in 1948. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi, college fraternity. His hobby is sports of all kinds.

ROBERT L. SEARLE



Robert L. Searle, manufacturer and oil distributor, was born in Anderson, Ind., June 13, 1917, the son of Sam H. and Laura Lindley Searle.

After attending the public schools of Anderson, he went to De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., where he graduated with an AB Degree.

Mr. Searle came to Miami, in October 1940, and married Miss Rita Carpenter, August 23, 1941. They have

three children; Robert Jr., Nancy and James. The family live at 2290 SW 19 Terrace, Miami.

Prior to World War II, Mr. Searle spent four years in the advertising business, and during the war, spent three years in ATC as navigator.

He was president of the Coral Gables Junior Chamber of Commerce for 1949-50; A member of the Sigma Chi fraternity; the Masons and Rotary. His hobbies are golf and fishing. He is also a member of the Coral Gables Methodist Church.

GEORGE NEWMAN SHAW



George Newman Shaw, Director of Finance for the City of Miami, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 14, 1897, the son of Edward H. and Fan N. Shaw.

After attending public schools in his home town, he went to the Tennessee Military Institute, and later to Georgia Tech.

When the First World War started, he was mustered into the Fifth Georgia Infantry, which became Company G, 122nd Infantry, 31st Division, and he served as sergeant in France. Returning from the war, he became connected with the building and material business in Washington, D. C. and Detroit, Mich., until in 1926 when he came to Miami, where he entered the finance department of the city, remained until 1929, when he was appointed Director of Finance

of the City of Coral Gables.

Mr. Shaw also served as City Clerk of Coral Gables and in 1942 was appointed City Manager of Coral Gables, and resigned in 1945 to accept the position of Finance Director for the City of Miami.

He married Miss Lillian Leslie Aiken,

March 31, 1920, and they have two sons, Edward N. Shaw and Eugene A. Shaw. The family lives at 2508 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is a Mason, Elk and Kiwanian. His hobbies are boating, fishing and shooting.

THOMAS B. SHELLEY



Thomas B. Shelly, president and general manager of the Shelley Tractor & Equipment Company, of Miami and Tampa, was born in Cuthbert, Ga., August 31, 1904, the son of Z. H. Shelley and Lillie S. Shelley.

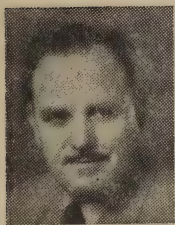
He graduated from the Cuthbert High School, and entered the business of construction machinery distributor, and during the war repaired and rebuilt construction machinery for the U.S. Engineers and the U.S. Navy.

His father, Z. H. Shelley, was tax collector and then county judge for Randolph County, Ga., for many years.

Thomas B. Shelley, lived in Clewiston, Fla. where he was associated with the U.S. Sugar Corp., for 11 years and formed his own business in 1933, moving to Miami, in 1940, where he established his firm at 3650 Bird Road.

He married Virginia M. Shelley, November 9, 1947, and they have a daughter Sandra. Mr. Shelley is a member of the Elks, Kiwanis, Miami and Coral Gables Chambers of Commerce, and the Riviera Country Club. The family live at 1154 Alfonso Avenue, Coral Gables.

HENRY G. SIMMONITE



Henry G. Simmonite, Dade County attorney, with offices in the Olympia Building, Miami, was born in Anderson, Indiana, March 27, 1905, his family coming to Dade County, when he was a boy. He attended public

schools of Miami, and graduated from Miami High school in 1923, then entered Cumberland University, and later the University of Miami, where he received his LLB Degree in law.

He was admitted to practice law in Florida in 1928; in the Federal Court, in 1929; The Bar of the State of New York in 1938, and the U.S. Supreme Court in 1945. Mr. Simmonite married Miss Helen Dolan, and they have one child, Ryan. They live at 644 Altara Avenue, Coral Gables.

On September 8, 1940, Mr. Simmonite was called to active duty in the armed forces as First Lieut., in Reserve and assigned to the 9th Infantry Division. Later for two and one half years, with the war department general staff, with service in England, Africa and Italy. Later he was Executive Officer, of the American Military Mission to Hungary. He was promoted to Colonel in April 1945, and released from service as Colonel, February 1947. He is presently active in the Reserve Corps, and now assigned to the U. S. Army General Staff. He is a member of the American, Florida and Dade County Bar Associations. Military Order of World Wars, Reserve Officers Association; Army-Navy Country Club, Washington, D.C., Century Club, American Legion, Elks Club, Civitan Club, Coral Gables Country Club and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. P. SIMMONS



J. P. Simmons, attorney-at-law, was born in Richmond, Ky., on July 7, 1891, the son of J. P. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Simmons. He was educated at Barrett High School, Richmond, Ky., John B. Stetson University

DeLand, Fla., 1910-1914 (LL.B.); married Rachel June Elliott, of Orleans, Indiana, on June 1, 1917; of which union there were three children—the late Mrs. June Elizabeth Simmons, J. P. Simmons, Jr., and Margaret Elliott (Mrs. Norton F. Barron). Mrs. Simmons likewise is a graduate of John B. Stetson University.

He practiced law for two years in DeLand, Fla., with law firm of Hamlin and Hamlin; he established his own offices, 1917, but shortly afterward enlisted in the U. S. Army, 81st Division, Field Artillery; he studied in Fort Sill Army School, taking Battery Commanders' Course, and was commissioner First Lieutenant, 1918; when he received his discharge he resumed the practice of law in Miami, 1919, joining the firm of which he is now a member (Shutts and Bowen, now Shutts, Bowen, Simmons, Prevatt and Julian); and he has specialized in corporation and real estate practice. He organized the Miami Industrial Bank,

now Florida's largest Industrial Bank, and served as a Director, Vice-President and Counsel of that institution until he sold his interest in it early in 1948. He is a director and officer in many Florida corporations; and his firm represents a number of nationally known corporations, among which are the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, several of the large Life Insurance Companies, as well as many important Florida clients.

He is a member of Delta Sigma Phi (social) and Phi Alpha Delta (legal) fraternities, Committee of One Hundred of Miami Beach (nationally known); member, Board of Governors Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce; member, Advisory Board of the Salvation Army in Miami; member, Civitan International (former Governor of Florida District and past International Vice-President); member, Biscayne Yacht Club, Colony Club of Miami Beach, Harvey W. Seeds Post of American Legion, Military Order of the World War; President of Alumni Association of John B. Stetson University, Ocean Bay Masonic Lodge No. 180 (Miami Beach), and Mahi Temple of Shrine. Home: 318 Prairie Avenue, Miami Beach, Fla.; offices, 800 First National Bank Building, Miami, Florida.

GLENN O. SKAGGS

Born in Summersville, West Virginia, the county seat of Nicholas County July 31, 1906 to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Skaggs. He attended public schools there until September 1922.

During the summer of 1919 he was a back rodman on a surveying crew. After that experience which was a pleasant one he decided to become a civil engineer and studied in school to that end.

After spending a year in Worcester, Massachusetts while his father was studying at Yale University the family returned to Ansted, West Virginia, where

his mother teaches home economics in the high school.

After an annual visit to West Virginia of his uncles, the late M. W. Skaggs, D.D.S. and P.T. Skaggs whose favorable talk of Miami so impressed him he changed his idea about becoming a civil engineer and wanted to become a Physician and come to Miami to practice. This required quite a change in school subjects. He attended a junior college in Montgomery, West Virginia for two years then entered the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, Virginia. After

two years of Medical School he transferred to the Atlanta Southern Dental College now a part of Emory University in the fall of 1929. Taking the first two years in one he graduated in June 1932. Passing both the Florida and West Virginia state Dental Board examinations.

He came to Miami in September 1932 with his late uncle Dr. M. W. Skaggs, opening his dental office in the First National Bank Building in November of that year.

From March 1935 to March of 1942 he served in the City Dental Clinic then held in the court house. His services being donated.

After about five years service on the Dental Staff of Jackson Memorial Hospital he resigned in November 1948. During 1947 he was chief of the Dental Staff.

He is a member of the American Dental Association, Florida State Dental Society, East Coast District Dental Society and the Miami Dental Society serving in all its offices from 1943 through 1947. His office address is 622 duPont Building.

During World War II he served two years in the Temporary Reserve of the United States Coast Guard.

He is a life member of the Delta Sigma Delta Dental Fraternity.

He is a member of the Central Baptist Church served as a deacon since 1944.

On June 18, 1936 he married Alpha Railey Milam daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Railey. He has two children, Lydia Skaggs and Glen O. Skaggs, Jr. Residence address is 439 S. W. 29 Road.

His hobby is amateur radio and call letters are W4OUQ.

COULTON SKINNER

Coulton Skinner of the firm of Steward & Skinner, Architects, 223 S. E. First Street, Miami, Florida, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 30, 1891, the son of William Charles Skinner and Clara Coulton Skinner. He attended preparatory schools in Detroit and Swarthmore Preparatory School, Swarthmore, Pa. He received his college education at the University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, graduating in Architecture in 1914, degree, B.A.Sc., with honors. He was married on August 14, 1937 to Beatrice Bonnell of Haverville, Mass.; there is one child, a daughter, Sharon Charlotte Skinner.

Prior to coming to Miami in the fall of 1925, he was associated with a number of outstanding Architectural firms in Toronto and Detroit, notably with Albert Kahn in Detroit, as Designer. After leaving Mr. Kahn's office he opened his own office for the practice of Architecture in Detroit, mostly on residential design.

On coming to Miami in 1925 he formed a partnership with his brother, John L. Skinner. This partnership of

John and Coulton Skinner conducted a general practice of Architecture from 1925 until 1941, specializing in large residences throughout the greater Miami area.

In 1941 the present partnership of Steward & Skinner was formed, consisting of Harold D. Steward, Coulton Skinner and John L. Skinner. Some of the large projects designed by Steward & Skinner since 1941 are: South Florida Children's Hospital, Miami; the Bahamas General Hospital, Nassau, B.W.I.; the Bahamas Mental Hospital, Nassau, B.W.I.; Mercy Hospital, Miami; large Addition to Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami; Doctor's Hospital, Coral Gables; four General Hospitals for the U. S. Air Forces during World War II, i.e., Biltmore Hospital, Coral Gables; Nautilus Hospital, Miami Beach; Pancoast Hospital, Miami Beach; Don Cesar Hospital, St. Petersburg, Florida; Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miami Beach; also large ramp garage for the Model Land Company, Miami; Miami Public Library; Florida Theatre, Miami; Dade County Auditorium; Miami Shores Theatre, etc.

He is a registered Architect in Michigan, 1918 and in Florida, 1925. He is a Past President of the Florida South Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the American Institute of Architects National Body and a member of the Florida Association of Architects.

He is a Past Master of Ocean Bay Masonic Lodge, Miami Beach, Florida 1942; and is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons and the Shriners in Miami. He is a member of the Executive Association of Greater Miami, of which he was

President in 1946-47; member of the Miami Kiwanis Club; Trustee of the Boy's Club in Miami; member of the Riviera County Club, Coral Gables and currently a member of the Board of Governors of that group. His College Fraternity is Beta Theta Phi, Toronto University Chapter.

He is the only Architect in Florida recognized and registered with the American Hospital Association as a Hospital Architect and Consultant.

He resides at 4125 Santa Maria Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida.

JOHN LLEWELLYN SKINNER



John Llewellyn Skinner, prominent South Florida architect, and member of the firm of Steward & Skinner, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 20, 1893, the son of William Charles and Clara Coulton Skinner. He

received his B.A.sc., from the University of Toronto, Canada, in 1916, and majored in Architecture at Harvard University, graduating in 1920.

He married Miss Leon Hardy Hines, December 16, 1924, and they have one son, John Llewellyn, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner live at 3211 Anderson Road,

Coral Gables. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and "Fellow", American Institute of Architects.

"Who's Who", 1949, shows that Mr. Skinner studied architecture research in Europe, in 1921-22, and was later head of the department of architecture at Georgia Tech., in Atlanta, 1922-25. He is a registered architect in Michigan, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and president of the Florida State Board of Architecture. He was senior member of the board of supervising architects of Coral Gables, 1939 to 1945.

Mr. Skinner is a member of the Harvard Club, Miami, Masons, Beta Theta Phi, and Phi Kappa Phi, fraternities; Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

CHARLIE F. SPILLERS

Charlie F. Spillers, secretary-treasurer of the Dorn-Martin Drug Company in South Miami, one of the outstanding pharmacists in Dade County, was born in Ashburn, Georgia, January 26, 1906, the son of L. J. Spillers and Jesse Spillers.

"Doc" Spillers received his Pharmacist license the hard way—from practical experience in the drug business. He came to Dade County, from Pompano, May 23, 1926, and married Miss Laurette Tatum, July 4, 1933. They live

at 14 South 3rd Road, South Miami.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; South Miami Exchange Club; South Miami chamber of commerce; Southeast Florida Pharmaceutical Assn; Florida State Pharmaceutical Assn; National Assn. of Retail Druggists; Florida Rexall Club, and the Lions Club.

Dr. Spillers has always been active in civic work in South Miami. His hobbies are attending football games and golf.

ALEXANDER D. SMITH

Alexander D. Smith, pioneer Coral Gables real estate broker, with offices at 311 Miracle Mile, Coral Gables, was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1896, the son of Carlton D. and Bertha G. Smith. After attending public schools, Mr. Smith went to West Point, and then entered the U. S. School for Military Aeronautics at Cornell University, and upon graduation was commissioned Lieut., in the Air Force in 1918.



Following World War I, he flew planes for the movies, and barnstormed. He was sales manager for the Junkers in the United States, and President of the Aeronical Equipment Company of N. Y.; President of the General Display Company, and Presi-

dent of the Pennsylvania Oil & Equipment Company, and President of the A. D. S. C. O. Engineering Company

of N. Y.

He was also affiliated with several New York banking houses including the G. R. Miller & Company, and while with them assisted in furnishing many of the outstanding business construction funds for the development of Miami and Coral Gables. Mr. Smith became associated with the late George E. Merrick in 1934, until 1939. He is president of the N. & S. Corporation, builders and developers of the Five Point business area of Miami. He is also active in the development of the Coral Gables Waterway, and commercial and business properties in Coral Gables and the Southwest section, and active in the potential oil development in Florida.

Mr. Smith married Elizabeth Miklautsch, in 1930, and they have two children; Betty Lou and Eunice May. The family live at 3900 Segovia street, Coral Gables. He is a member of the Baptist Church and the American Legion. His hobbies are building and fishing.

ROBERT FITCH SMITH



Robert Fitch Smith, one of the outstanding architects of south Florida, was born at Fremont, Ohio, July 1, 1894, and came to Miami, in 1931, where he has been practicing his profession since that time. He attended

Columbia University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, and the University of Miami, where he secured his AB degree in 1930 and BA degree in 1931. He is a charter

member of the Miami City Planning Board; former Director of Coordinating & Planning Committee of Dade County. Former Chairman of Regional Planning Board of Dade County. Member of American Institute of Architects. Member of Beaux-Arts Institute, of New York. Vice-Chairman of Urban Planning Committee of the American Institute of Architects for the Southern area, and member of the Architectural League of New York. Mr. Smith lives at 2961 Aviation avenue, Coconut Grove, and has his offices in the Shoreland building, Miami.

HAROLD D. STEWARD

Harold D. Steward—of the firm of Steward & Skinner, architects, was born at Asbury Park, N. J., on November 7, 1896, the son of Charles H. and Charity M. Steward. He received his collegiate education at Syracuse University. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy, 1918-1919. Married Marcelia

Bearmore, of Asbury, N.J., on May 18, 1918, of which union there are four children, Janet Elaine, Virginia Dare, Harold D. Jr., and Jerry Steward.

He has been identified with the architectural and building construction affairs of Miami since the period of the city's greatest development. The firm of Paist

& Steward, of which he was a partner, was formed early in the real estate boom. The senior partner, Phineas E. Paist died in 1937 and Mr. Steward carried on the firm name of Paist & Steward until 1941, when he formed the partnership of Steward & Skinner with John and Coulton Skinner.

Among some of the larger projects handled are the \$2,000,000 Miami Post Office and Federal Building, Coral Gables City Hall, Dade County Hospital buildings, Tropical Park racing plant, Dade County School at Coral Gables, Coral Gables Ground Sales and Administration buildings, University of Miami, Coral Gables fire and police stations, Coral Gables Women's Club and Library, Cor-

al Gables Bank and Post Office buildings, Miami Wagner Brewing and Bottling Plant, Chicago World's Fair buildings and New York World's Fair buildings for State of Florida, Miami's Federal Housing Projects (Edison Court, white; Liberty Square, colored), and Miami Beach Housing Project. He has served as Chief Architect for Miami Federal Housing Administration; Consulting Architect for U. S. Housing Authority, Washington, D.C. He is a Registered Architect of Florida and New Jersey. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Miami Rotary Club, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and the Masonic Order. Home 2125 Lake Avenue, Sunset Island No. 4, Miami Beach.

GEORGE C. STEMBLER



George C. Stembler, one of the pioneer general insurance men of Dade County, was born August 30, 1882, in Baltimore Md., the son of William H. and Angelina Warfield Stembler. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore

County, and graduated from Eaton's Business College, of Baltimore City, in 1898.

George - as every one knows him - sold newspapers during the Spanish - American War, and attended the Maryland Institute of Drafting, and at the same time entered Bartlett Heyword Company as an apprentice in the pattern and foundry shop.

In 1901, he went to Newport News

and worked in a ship yard, and later went to Cramps Shipyard in Philadelphia. In 1903, he went to the Isthmus of Panama, with the Panama Railroad, where he worked for 18 months, then returning to the U. S. in 1905, he sold automobiles for the Maxwell Company of Tarrytown, N. Y.

After two years, he came to Atlanta, Ga., where he became identified with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, where he entered the general insurance he went on the road for an insurance company and entered Miami, in 1914, when he entered the general insurance business. He married Miss Harriet Elizabeth Flannagan, daughter of one of Miami's pioneers.

They have four children; William V., John H., Mrs. Clay Harbison and Mrs. John R. Perry. Mr. Stembler's offices are in the Shoreland Building, Miami.

WENDELL SUMNER



Wendell Sumner, owner of the Sumner Insurance Agency, in Coral Gables, and outstanding civic worker, was born in Hawarden, Iowa, December 3, 1902; the son of Wendell L. and Florence May Hoskins

Sumner. He attended the schools of Hawarden, the University of South Dakota, and the University of Iowa. He came to Dade County in 1925, and married Virginia Ruth Owens, January 15, 1936.

Mr. Sumner is a member of the Coral Gables Masonic Lodge; Mahi Shrine; Coral Gables Elks Lodge, and the Kappa Sigma, college fraternity. He is also

a member of the Congregational Church. His first position after leaving college was with the United States National Bank of Omaha, Neb., which position he left to come to Coral Gables, where he accepted a position with the Bank of Coral Gables, as head bookkeeper, and later the collection and discount clerk.

In 1927, he went into the general insurance business, and now owns the Sumner Insurance Agency, the oldest insurance agency in Coral Gables. He helped organize the Coral Gables Masonic Lodge in 1926, and he was Master of the Lodge in 1936, and is now treasurer. He was President of the Kap-

pa Sigma Alumni Fraternity; a director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Coral Gables Country Club. He is one of the original members of the Greater Miami Insurance Board; a trustee of the Coral Gables Elks; Member of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club, and Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Sumner came to Coral Gables from Richmond Va., and is active in civic work. The family hobby is collecting stamps. They live at 9 Majorca Avenue, Coral Gables, and his office is at 157 Alcazar Avenue, Coral Gables.

O. B. SUTTON



O. B. Sutton, member of the law firm of Morrow, Mayes and Sutton, Coral Gables, was born Adairsville, Bartow County, Georgia, July 27, 1905, the son of W. B. and Roberta Sutton. He attended Berry school

in Rome, Ga., and entered the University of Miami, in 1926, where he studied business administration for four years, and entered the law school in 1930. In 1933 he graduated with an LLB degree.

In 1934, he married Ruth E. Linder, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Linder. They have three children; Ruth Elizabeth, eleven; William Linder, nine and Robert, six. In 1936, Mr. Sutton was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1940, 1944 and 1948, without opposition. He has also served as judge of the small claims court and coroner. He was chosen as the Typical Father of Coral Gables, by the women's auxiliaries of churches, civic organizations and service clubs in 1941. He organized and was president of the first Young Democratic Club of the University of Miami.

He is a director of the Young Democratic Club of Dade County, and was elected president of the Coral Gables Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1939.

He was chairman of the President's Ball at the Country Club, in 1939, and was on the entertainment committee for the U of M. homecoming in November 1939. He served as a director of the U of M Alumni Association for several years and was president of the association in 1945. Has been active in all community chest campaigns, Red Cross, and directed the latest Salvation Army Drive in Coral Gables. In 1940 he became a director of the Coral Gables Kiwanis Club. In 1946, he was in charge of the professional division of the Coral Gables chamber of commerce expansion program. In 1946 he became a director of the Youth Center, and was elected vice-president of the Kiwanis Club, and in 1947 became its president.

Mr. Sutton is a member of the Methodist Church, Scottish Rite Masons, Mahi Shrine, Sigma Chi fraternity, Elks Club, Dade County Bar Association, Florida State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and a director of the Coral Gables country club.

HENRY HAMILTON TAYLOR, JR.



Cooley. He attended the public schools of Key West and Miami High School, and later graduated from the University of Florida with an LLB degree.

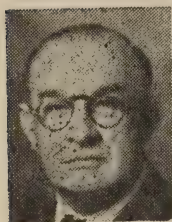
He came to Miami in 1923 from Key West. He served as city attorney for the City of Key West from 1939-40, and later was made Municipal Judge of the Town of Miami Springs, in 1946, which office he still holds.

Mr. Taylor was inducted into the Army as a member of the Florida National Guard in January 1941, as a Second Lt. He was relieved from ac-

tive duty in 1946, after serving two years overseas service in the Aleutian Islands. He is at present a Lt. Col. and commanding officer of the 712th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (Mobile), Florida National Guard, with headquarters in Miami, and firing batteries in Avon Park, Arcadia, Fort Myers and Key West. He is also a member of the executive counsel of the Florida National Guard Association. He has been active in State, County and City of Miami politics, is a member and director of the Young Democrats of Dade County. He is admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the U. S., Supreme Court of Florida, and U. S. Court of Claims. Mr. Taylor is also an officer, director and stockholder in the Webster Outdoor Advertising Co. and American Outdoor Advertising, Inc.

His law offices are in the Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida, where he practices law with H. H. Taylor, his father, and partner.

ULY O. THOMPSON



Uly O. Thompson, Judge of the Criminal Court of Record in Dade County, 1928-30., and Circuit Court Judge from 1930 to 1935, and now a practicing attorney, was born in Sylvania, Ga., May 6, 1883, the son of Robert R. and Elizabeth Boykin Thompson. He attended the public and high school of Sylvania, and then went to Mercer University, from which he graduated with an AB and LLB Degree. He came to Dade County in December 1916, from Titusville, Fla. On Sept. 22, 1914, he married Miss Grace Rathbun, and they have three children; Robert R.; Grace Elizabeth and Uly O. Jr.

Judge Thompson is a past president of the Dade County Bar Association

and the Miami Civitan Club; the Masons and Shrine. He was interested in the agricultural development of South Florida, having large holdings on the Tamiami Trail, where he experimented in crop growths, which later demonstrated the possibilities of this area.

When he first came to Dade County, he became associated with the law firm of Thompson, Barnes, Thompson and Yoemans. Mr. Barnes was later to become Circuit Judge of Dade County, and then member of the Florida Supreme Court.

Judge Thompson is a member of the Baptist Church, and the family live at 1503 N. W. 9th Street, Miami. Once the owner of a private library of over 10,000 volumes, of old and rare books, he sold them to Brenau College, when he sold his former home on Miami Beach.

ROBERT B. THRALL



Robert B. Thrall, President of the R. B. Thrall Co., Inc., general insurance agency in Coral Gables, was born at Ridgewood, N. J., May 26, 1919, the son of E. C. Thrall and Adele H. Thrall.

The family came to Miami in 1925, and in 1928, his father organized the Thrall Insurance Agency with offices in the Congress Building, Miami.

Later the original firm moved to 2901 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, and upon the death of his father, Mr. Thrall took over the business and continued same under its present name.

Mr. Thrall attended the Coral Gables Elementary School, Shennandoah Jr. High School, Miami High School and Ponce de Leon High School.

He married Miss Della Mae Pritchett, August 12, 1943, and they live at 400 Alhambra Circle. His hobby is tennis.

LESTER TOLOFF



Lester Toloff was born in Grodno, Russia in 1893 in the city which has been the home of his family for many generations. His maternal grandfather had been a miller and his paternal grandfather a Rabbi of renown. His

father, although graduated from a parochial school with a Rabbinical degree, preferred to become a lithographer.

In 1910, Mr. Toloff came to the United States and settled in Chicago. He continued his schooling in the evening and studied photography. He became so interested in it that he dropped his other studies to devote his time exclusively to learning all phases of photography with the Koehne Studios of Chicago and the Fowler Studio in Evanston, Illinois.

In 1912, he left Chicago for New York City to associate himself with the Bradley Studios. It was then that he knew definitely that he wanted to make photography his profession. After several years in New York City with several studios where he acquired all possible experience in various types of photography, he returned to the Chicago studio which gave him his start—the Koehne Studio—and he left only to open his own studio in Chicago. A few years later, when he found big city

rentals prohibitive, he moved his studio to Davenport, Iowa and in 1927 acquired the well known Hostettler studio.

Mr. Toloff's reputation for the excellence of his portraits grew and grew. His pictures were exhibited in nationally known photographic salons and he acquired national recognition when his portraits of the Freiberg Passion Players, brought to this country by the late Morris Gest, were so widely publicized both in the USA and in Europe.

He survived the 1929 depression until 1934 when he was forced to close his Davenport studio. He tried Chicago again and several other cities and finally arrived in New York in 1936. His ability was immediately evident to the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS where he was made head of the portrait studio. Here he photographed prominent people in every walk of life—models, actresses, movie stars, political magnates, business tycoons, religious leaders and so many others.

He has always maintained his interest in and been alert to the new development and trends in portraiture. He is a member of many professional and amateur organizations. He has written articles on portraiture for the PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER and the Universal PHOTO ALMANAC. He has been called upon many times to give illustrated talks on portraiture at con-

ventions and various local clubs in the different communities in which he has lived. His motto is "A portrait is a human document."

In 1947 he decided to have a studio of his own again. He preferred sunny

Florida to any other state and Coral Gables to other parts of the state. He bought the Pilkington Studio and now is a permanent, participating citizen of Dade County and this community.

HARRY HARDY TRICE



Harry Hardy Trice, head of a firm which has the responsibility of purchasing and managing properties for clients in 37 states, and with offices in the Trice Building, at 144 NE Second Avenue, Miami, was born in Norfolk, Va., March 30, 1847, the son of William Henry Morrison Trice and Marionette Anatois Cutheriell Trice.

Mr. Trice literally grew up in the real estate business, as both his father and grandfather were engaged in that business, and it was quite natural that after leaving college at the age of 18, he joined his father's firm of W. H. H. Trice & Company of Norfolk, Va. where he remained until 1914, when he went to New York, with the real estate firm of Southack & Ball, becoming manager of the firm's Fifth Avenue Branch.

In 1920, Mr. Trice joined the real estate department of the United Cigar

Stores Company, and was transferred to their Chicago office. His outstanding achievements there resulted in him being sent to head the Southeastern Department, with jurisdiction over nine states. Realizing that Miami realty was not a local problem led Mr. Trice to establish the firm here that now bears his name, which includes property management as well as real estate.

Mr. Trice is a past president of the Miami Realty Board, member of the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, and National Association of Real Estate Boards. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Shrine, the Elks, the Baptist Church, and the Riviera Country Club of Coral Gables. During the World War, he served with the Red Cross, and later with the YMCA in France. He married Miss Essie Powell Hall in September 1896, and have one daughter, Margaret Trice Gibbens. Mr. and Mrs. Trice live at 1117 Asturia Avenue, Coral Gables.

WILLIAM EDWARD TSCHUMY



William Edward Tschumy, Coral Gables architect, was born at Freemont, Ohio, Mar. 1, 1908, the son of Charles William and Amelia Miller Tschumy.

Graduating from the public schools of Freemont, Mr. Tschumy attended the Culver Military Academy; Amherst College, and the University of Michigan, and received his BS Degree in Architecture. He came to Dade County in 1934, and married Miss Elizabeth H.

Deemer, August 4, 1937. They have two children; William Edward Jr., and Ruth Deemer.

During World War II, he was chief architect of the civilian port engineers. He is a member of the Masons; the Episcopal Church; Miami City Planning Board; Contractors Examining Board, Coral Gables; The American Institute of Architects, and the Coconut Grove, and Exchange Club.

The family live at 3232 Amathla Street, Coconut Grove, and he has offices at 2148 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables.

BEN J. W. TURNER



Benj. W. Turner, Coral Gables attorney and developer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26, 1912, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Heiner Turner. His mother's maiden name was Miss Olive Edmunds Bulger. Mr.

Turner attended grade and public schools in Pittsburgh and later Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., 1931-33. Leaving college, he was employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company for one year, when he resumed his college training at the University of Pittsburgh in 1934, and entered the University of Miami Law School, in 1935, receiving his LLB Degree in 1938.

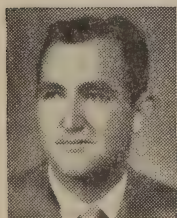
Following his graduation, he became associated with the law firm of Gray & Johnson, of Orlando, Fla., and while there boarded at the home of Miss Kate Akerman, sister of Federal Judge Alexander Akerman who admitted him to practice before the Federal District Court. From Judge Akerman, he received some good advice, which he says he has heeded, to the effect that, "That water in the swimming hole never got any warmer while the fellow stood on the bank

shivering, trying to make up his mind to jump in."

Mr. Turner returned to Miami in 1939, and entered practice of law for himself. In 1942, having been unsuccessful in securing a commission in the Navy, because of a knee injury, he became associated with the Embry-Riddle Company, as Secretary and Counsel. In 1944, he became associated with Escola Technica de Aviacion, an organization formed by Paul Riddle at the request of the Brazilian Government to train pilots.

In 1945, he opened his law offices in Coral Gables, and in 1946, entered into law partnership with David H. Hendrick, Jr., with offices in the Colonnade Building. November 25, 1939, he married Miss Doris Ruth Page. They have three children; Robert Hunter, Richard Emerson, and Benj. W. Turner, Jr., Richard Emerson died at infancy. Mr. Turner is a member of the Methodist Church; Phi Beta Gamma, legal fraternity; He served as president of the Coral Gables Junior chamber of commerce 1947-48; As a director of the Coral Gables country club, 1946-47, and as president 1948-49. Member of the board of directors of Dade County Red Cross. He is a charter member of the Riviera Country Club. They live at 2814 Granada boulevard.

JESS L. TURNER



Jess L. Turner, President of the Herman J. Arrant Inc., insurance firm, was born in Andalusia, Ala., April 7, 1907, the son of G. M. and Eliza L. Turner.

He attended the public and high schools in Andalusia, and later went to the University of Florida, from which he graduated with a BS and HPL degree.

He coached athletics for two years and moved to Miami, in 1934, where he was employed in the commercial department of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, at which time he married Miss

Ruth Arrant, in October, 1936.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Florida Association of Insurance Agents; National Association of Insurance Agents, and Second vice-president of the Greater Miami Insurance Board. He is also a member of the Miami Beach Kiwanis Club, and the Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

He served overseas for two years in World War II, with the Air Transport Command in South America, Africa, Arabia and India, and one year in the U.S. in charge of Operations of a project running utilization tests and training new Lockheed Constellations for the U.S. Army. He was later in charge of operations with the type of airplane

of an air line from San Francisco to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have two child-

ren, Patricia and Joan, and the family live at 2130 Regatta Ave., Sunset Island No. 4, Miami Beach.

CHARLES B. TUTAN



Charles B. Tutan, pioneer automobile dealer and civic worker, was born in Savannah, Ga., April 25, 1897, the son of George and Mary Sibley Tutan. After attending the public schools of Savannah, he went to business

college, from which he graduated and came to Dade County in 1924.

In 1925, he married Miss J. Friese, and they have two children, Charles B. Jr., and George Victor. The family live at 2335 S.W. 19th Terrace,

Miami, Florida. Mr. Tutan was elected President of the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce for two years, and President of the Miami Automobile Dealers Association for four years. He served in World War I, with two years foreign service.

In 1926, he joined the Sam Murray organization which was the first Ford dealer in Coral Gables. Later he established the first Dodge and Plymouth agency in Coral Gables, and in 1948, built a new building on the Tamiami Trail, in Miami. Mr. Tutan is a member of the Elks, Kiwanis, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

M. GLENN TUTTLE



M. Glenn Tuttle, General Agent with the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, with offices in the Dupont Building, Miami, was born in Fosston, Minnesota, September 18, 1901, the son of Maynard W., and

Alice E. Herrick Tuttle. His ancestors were three Tuttle Brothers who arrived in New England in 1630, and eventually migrated to the south.

Mr. Tuttle married Miss Alice E. Herrick, and they have two children; Shirley B. Hargroves and Jerry Ann. The family

live at 376 NE 104th street, Miami Shores.

He came to Florida in 1918, and assisted in the surveying of the Everglades. Mr. Tuttle served in the U.S. Air Corps during World War II, 1942-45, receiving a discharge as Lieutenant Colonel. He served with the XIX Tactical Air Command, which was attached to the Third Army in France and Germany.

Mr. Tuttle was a member of the Million Dollar Round Table, in 1946-47 and 1948. He is a Director of the Dade County Red Cross; member of the Rod & Reel Club; Masonic Blue Lodge, Consistory and Shrine.

LEONARD AMBROSE USINA

Leonard Ambrose Usina, President of the Florida National Bank & Trust Company at Miami; President of the Florida National Bank at Belle Glade, and Director of the Florida National Bank, at Coral Gables, was born in St. Augustine, Florida, November 29, 1891, the son of Domingo and Dora Usina. After graduating from St. Josephs Academy, in St. Augustine, he began his banking career at 14 years of age.

He has spent his lifetime in the banking business in St. Augustine, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg and Miami. He moved to Miami, in 1931 and was placed in the Presidency of the Florida National Bank & Trust Company at Miami, in 1932.

In 1923, Mr. Usina was elected a member of the Kiwanis Club of Jacksonville, and in 1937 was admitted to the Miami Kiwanis Club. He served on num-

erous committee, and was also a director of the Miami club for nine years. He was elected President of the Miami Kiwanis Club in 1946, and elected Lieut. Governor of the 11th division in 1948.

He is highly regarded as a member of the Knights of Columbus, being past State Deputy for Florida, having served two terms. He was recently honored by the Miami Council Knights of Columbus as Knight of the Month. He served for

three years on the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Memorial Hospital, and is now serving on the funds committee for the Mercy Hospital and the Wesleyan College of Macon, Ga. He is a former member of the Miami Stadium Advisory Board, and served during World War II, on Miami's largest draft board.

He is married to the former Olevia Anne Walsh, of Lockport, New York. Their home is in Miami.

MORGAN VAN VALKENBURGH



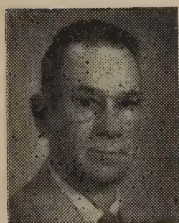
Morgan Van Valkenburgh, attorney, was born at Atlanta, Georgia on October 6, 1902, the son of James Edward and Mary (Paillo) Van Valkenburgh. He was educated in Technological High School, Atlanta; Uni-

versity of Georgia; Oglethorpe University.

Graduating in law in 1924, he was admitted to the Bars of Georgia and

Florida in that year, and also to practice in U. S. District Courts of Georgia and Florida; became associated with law firm of Shutts and Bowen, Miami, 1924-1930; General Counsel for Robert G. Lassiter & Co., 1930-34; has practiced law under his own name since 1934. He is a member, Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club; President (1936-37) and secretary (1943-45), Miami Lions Club; member, Kappa Sigma Fraternity and James Carnell Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Business address, 1016 Pan American Bank Building, Miami, 32 Florida.

HARLEY W. VANDERBOUGH



Harley W. Vanderbough, seven years member of the South Miami city council and five years mayor, was born on a farm near Hudsonville, Mich., September 1, 1893, the son of A. C. and Luella Vander-

bough. He attended the public schools of Michigan, and served two years in the U. S. Navy, foreign service in World War I.

On May 20, 1917, he married Miss Alice R. Chamberlain, and they came to Dade County in 1929. They have two children; Laurene Gibbons and Lynn A. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbough live at Red Road and Dixie Highway, South Miami.

When a young man, Mr. Vanderbough studied the violin, and later play-

ed with the Grand Rapids Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Ottakar Malek, and he still plays for various functions in South Miami. After he was married, he moved to Detroit, and worked for the Packard Automobile Company. After coming to South Miami, he purchased a garage and for twelve years operated school busses for the Dade County School Board. In 1941, he purchased a canning factory in South Miami, canning beans and tomatoes for the armed forces.

He was head of the Home Defense Committee in South Miami, and received several citations from the government for his outstanding efforts and leadership. He also headed the War Savings Bond Campaign, and received a citation for South Miami, as being the only city to go over 100 per cent in South Florida. While Commander of the American Legion in South Miami,

he was instrumental in the purchase of 10 acres of land, on which has been built a Legion Home. The property today is estimated as being worth \$50,000.

Mr. Vanderbough is head of a com-

mittee of South Miami, and Dade County citizens interested in securing a bank for South Miami, application for which has been made.

WILLIAM G. WARD



William G. Ward, member of the law firm of Ward & Ward, Miami, was born at Lancaster, Ky., on April 15, 1901, the son of Richard Gresham and Laura Hackney Ward. He is the youngest of a family of four sons and one daughter. His father a lumberman and banker. He attended grammar school and two years of high school at Cincinnati, Ohio, and finished his high school course in Miami, in 1919. He attended the University of Florida, where he took an engineering course for one year, then switched to law, and gained his LLB degree in 1923. school and the University of Florida, to was the first graduate of Miami High. It is a matter of pride to him that he be elected president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce.

He married Ruby Douglas, daughter of George A. Douglas, of Miami, on June 17, 1926. There are two children,

Marilyn and William Douglas Ward. He was admitted to the bar and started practicing law in Miami, May 1923, first as a junior partner with H. P. Branning, later as a member of the firm of Strapp, Vining and Ward, and since 1941, with his brother Harold F. Ward. In addition to having served as president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce in 1943, he was President of the Orange Bowl Committee, 1941; President Miami Kiwanis Club, member Miami Bar Association, Dade County Bar Association vice-president, two terms. Member Florida State Bar Association; member American Bar Association; Dade County Council Boy Scouts of America; was awarded 1935 Medal for Service in Composing Municipal Transportation Problems. Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce; member Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Delta Phi (legal) and Phi Kappa Alpha (honorary) fraternities. He has served as city attorney for South Miami, for several years, and is considered one of the outstanding attorneys in Florida.

SUMMERS WARDEN



Summers Warden, Miami Attorney, was born in Manchester, Tenn., May 9, 1917, the son of Goodlaw and Martha Grace Warden. When his family moved to Dade County, Mr. Warden attended the public

schools of Coral Gables, Shenandoah Junior High, and Miami High. Upon graduating from the University, he Florida, and Cumberland University, he received his LLB Degree. His grandfather A. L. Chandler, was a pioneer of Dade County.

In 1939, Mr. Warden married Miss Rosemary Bash, and they have two children; Summers Jr., and Michael. They live at 4331 S.W. 12 Street, Miami.

Mr. Warden, was former Manager of the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company, and was admitted to practice law in Florida, at the age of 20. He is a member of the Dade County and Florida State Bar Association and the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. During World II, he served in the U.S. Marine Corps., and retired as a First Lieutenant.

His hobbies are fishing and work. He maintains his office in the Ingraham Building, Miami.

WILLIAM B. WEAVER



William B. Weaver, Manager of the Miami Field Office of the Social Security Administration, was born in New Orleans, La., June 28, 1889, and entered service of the Federal Government, July 1910, serving

with the Civil Service Commission, Postal Savings System, Post Office Inspectors and Income Tax Agent until December 31, 1917.

From January 1, 1918 to May 1933, he was in business in Buffalo, N. Y. as a member of Weaver, Allen & Abt., Public Accountants Albrech & Weaver, Income Tax Councillors, and Keys-Weaver Inc., Industrial Engineers. In these businesses, of which he was the founder and managing head, the firms were engaged by banks, legal firms and financiers to analyze, promote and assist in the re-financing merger and consolidation of various industries.

In 1927, a large financial institution in Buffalo, sent Mr. Weaver to Miami to survey the remains of several real estate developments. The plan was to pick one or more and consolidate with the idea to complete their developments and realize in the enforcement of those lots already sold. The plan looked good, but his investigation showed that it was not feasible, so no action was taken. In 1936, Mr. Weaver was asked to associate himself with the Social Security Administration, as industrial engineer to assist in designing and developing the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program. In July, 1938, he became Manager of the Miami Field Office for the Administration. In August 1938, the family moved to Coral Gables.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have two sons; William B. Jr., and Donald, both having graduated from the University of Miami. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Episcopal Church, a Mason, Shriner and member of the Coral Gables Country Club.

ROBERT LAW WEED



Robert Law Weed, Architect, was born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and was educated in architecture and engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He holds

Senior Registration in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and has practiced in Florida since 1922.

Mr. Weed has contributed in large measure to the growth of South Florida in planning and designing many of its outstanding buildings. His architectural work in Florida has gained national recognition. The Beach Theatre, Miami Beach, was selected as winner of the First Award as the finest example of theatre architecture built in the United

States in 1941. Nationally recognized work since World War II includes plan of a new campus for the University of Miami. This master plan incorporates one of the largest school housing projects in the United States. The Memorial Classroom Building in this campus was awarded Progressive Architecture mention as one of the best examples of sound design progress in 1947.

The military record of Mr. Weed dates from World War I when he served in Europe as a Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, supervising field drafting and plotting and as observation and orientation officer. During World War II he served in the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Forces in Washington, D. C., and in India, China, Burma and South America and on the Pacific Coast in charge of air installations, supervising design and construction of airports and

airport facilities for transport operations. He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Military awards received in recognition of his service are, the Bronze Star and the Presidential Citation. His membership in military organizations include the Military Order of World War I, American Legion, and National Sons of the American Revolution.

Membership in clubs and organization include American Institute of Architects, Florida Association of Architects, Archi-

tectural League of New York, Army Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Coral Gables Country Club, Kiwanis.

He is married to Gertrude Weaver of Portsmouth, Virginia, has three children: Robert Law, Jr., Richard Crosby, and Virginia Bishop.

Mr. Weed has taken active part through membership in Dade County civic organizations and by his professional distinction in architecture in the building of South Florida.

SAM WEISSEL



Sam Weissel, one of the pioneers of Coral Gables, was born in Hungary, April 3, 1890, the son of William and Hannah Weissel. He came to Coral Gables in 1924, and operated the first filling station at what

formerly was called the "Triangle", but which was later demolished. He then built a station on Ponce de Leon Boulevard and Giralda Avenue. Later he bought the George E. Merrick general office building on the corner of Ponce de Leon Boulevard and Coral Way, and

into which the Coral Gables Post Office moved, until the building was leased for 99 years by Mr. Weissel.

As a member of the Miracle Mile Association, Mr. Weissel, built five store buildings, and leased the land for the Miracle Theatre for 99 years, to the Wometco Corp. In World War I, Mr. Weissel, was in the Army Transportation Dept. He is a member of Beta David Temple; Masons, Shrine, Elks, B'nai Brith and Phi Sigma Delta fraternity. His hobby is motoring. On July 4, 1924, Mr. Weissel married Miss Mildred Gordon, and they have two children, Buddy and Roy. They live at 200 Miracle Mile, Coral Gables.

G. W. WELLER

G. W. Weller, real estate broker, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami, was born in Indiana, February 22, 1892, the son of Leslie and Flora Weller. After attending the public schools in his home town he graduated from the Indiana Business College, and joined the W. C. Thomas Company, in Jacksonville, Florida, as General Sales Manager, the firm being Florida agents for Indiana Trucks.

Mr. Weller formerly traveled for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, and was Assistant to the President of the

Indiana Truck Company. He came to Miami, from Jacksonville, in 1923, and entered the real estate business. On January 1, 1942, he married Miss Marbeth Pervier, and they had the following children, Paul R., Sister Ann Patrick, Mildred Jeane, John Stephens, William Francis and Ruth Josephine. They live at 3304 S.W. 2nd Street, Miami.

Mr. Weller is a member of the Catholic Church, and his hobbies are swimming, fishing and horseback riding.

THURMAN A. WHITESIDE



Thurman A. Whiteside, prominent Miami, attorney, and Consul for the Republic of Paraguay, in Dade County, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 29, 1910, the son of Lonnie Ellis, and Oval Whiteside.

The family moved to Tampa from Indianapolis, and in 1918, came to Miami.

Mr. Whiteside, attended the public schools of Dade County, and entered the University of Florida, from which he received his AB Degree. On February 4, 1937, he married Miss Ellen Knight,

and they have two children; Ellen Kay and John Knight Whiteside.

Mr. Whiteside is a member of the law firm of Yonge, Whiteside & Prunty, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami, and has been identified in civic and public affairs in Dade County. He is a member of the Community Chest, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Riviera Country Club.

He served in World War II. in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1943 to 1946, in Guam, Iwo Jima. He is a member of the Methodist Church; Delta Tau Delta fraternity, The Elks and Masons. His hobby is golf. The family live at 4409 Santa Maria Avenue, Coral Gables.

WALTER WORRELL WIGMAN



Walter Worrell Wigman, born in Philadelphia, was educated in Brooklyn, New York, and in 1906 entered the insurance business and has continued in that line until the present. He has served as

local and state agent, special agent in the field and home office executive. At present he is president of Walter W. Wigman, Inc., Agency in Miami, Florida. He is married and lives in Coral Gables. His office is in the Pacific Building.

In 1904 he entered the 13th Coast Artillery of Brooklyn and served as private, sergeant and lieutenant until 1914. Moving to Peekskill, New York, he helped organize the 3rd Division, 4th Battalion, Naval Militia of New York, and served as ensign. In 1917 he was inducted into the Service and served in the Naval Reserve overseas as ensign and lieutenant. He served under Franklin D. Roosevelt on part of his overseas trip. After the Armistice he was transferred to the States and placed on the inactive list. Several months later he was called back to organize the 3rd Battalion Naval Militia of New Jersey, and was

placed in command with rank of commander and served until 1924 when he resigned to move to Florida. He served on the staffs of Governor Edward I. Edwards and George E. Silzer, of New Jersey.

At the beginning of World War II he volunteered for duty with Civilian Defense and served as comptroller for the entire Dade County Defense Corps, he was Captain Adjutant Florida State Guard; State Adjutant, Military Order of World War; President, Miami Propeller Club; Board of Governors, Greater Miami Airport Association; Commander Coral Gables Post 98, American Legion; Correspondant, Dade County Voiture, "40 & 8"; President, Miami Rifle and Revolver Club; member of Officers Reserve Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Miami Police Chiefs Association; South Miami Riding Club; Coral Gables Country Club; Dade County Guard of Honor; and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. He was also a member of Miami Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 948 and in 1945 demitted to organize Coral Gables Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 1676, and became the First and Second Exalted Ruler and at the present time he is president of the Coral Gables Elks Building Association. He has been active in Red Cross,

Community Chest and other civic work. It was thru his efforts that Coral Gables has the outstanding Elks Lodge Building in the State of Florida.

J. MARK WILCOX



J. Mark Wilcox, prominent Miami lawyer and attorney for the Dade County Port Authority, and member of the law firm of Hudson & Cason, was born at Willacoochee, Ga., May 21, 1890., and was educated in

the public schools of Coffee County, and at Emory College. He received his law degree from Mercer University, and was admitted to the Bar in Georgia in 1910.

He located at Hazlehurst, county seat of Jeff Davis County, and at the age of 21, was made County Solicitor, which office he held until 1919, when he moved to Brunswick Ga., to become a member of the law firm of Conyers & Wilcox. In 1925, he moved to West Palm Beach, Fla., where he served as City Attorney from 1928 to 1932, when he was elected to the United States Congress as Representative of the Fourth

He is State Commander of Military Order of World Wars, and Commander of Roy Renuart Post Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Congressional District of Florida, and was re-elected in 1934 and again in 1936. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1938.

While a member of Congress, Mr. Wilcox was active in behalf of many National Defense measures. He was author of the National Municipal Bankruptcy Act; the Act establishing the Everglades National Park, and the Wilcox Army Air Base Act, and conducted the Congressional investigation of Municipal Bondholders Committees.

Upon expiration of his term in Congress, he accepted a partnership with the law firm of Hudson & Cason, of Miami, where he is engaged in the general practice of law, in addition to being attorney for the Dade County Port Authority, since 1945.

He married Miss Christine Helm, in Tampa, Fla., in November 1914 and they have two sons, J. Mark Wilcox Jr. and Joe C. Wilcox. The family live at 1509 Delago Avenue, Coral Gables.

W. CARROLL WILSON



W. Carroll Wilson, appraiser and real estate broker, with offices in the DuPont Building, Miami, was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1896, the son of William E., and Anna H. Wilson.

After attending the public schools in Portland, he went to St. Louis, Mo., for a while, and came to Miami in 1925, and entered the real

estate business.

During World War I, Mr. Wilson served 23 months with the 148th Field Artillery in France, and in 1918, he married Miss Marcelli Fluerier, and they live at 180 SW 12 street, Miami.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers; Vice-president of the South Florida Chapter of Tax Consultants, and was chairman of the appraisal committee of the board in 1948.

JUDGE MARSHALL C. WISEHEART

Marshall C. Wiseheart, Circuit Court Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, State of Florida, including Dade and Monroe Counties, was born on Septem-

ber 15, 1903, at Shawneetown, Ill., the son of Marsh and Fannie B. Wiseheart.

He attended the public schools of Gallatin County, Ill., and after gradu-

ating there, he attended George Washington University, and Georgetown University, and National University, where he received his LLB degree in 1927. He was admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia in 1927, and then came to Miami, where he helped to organize the Miami clerks office of Federal Court, and served as one of the first Deputy Clerks in Miami.

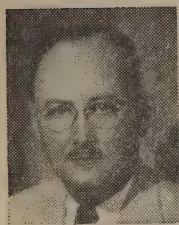
Judge Wiseheart was admitted to the Florida Bar, in 1928, and practiced law with his brother, Malcolm Wiseheart,

under the partnership name of Wiseheart & Wiseheart, until 1943.

He was elected to the Florida Legislature, and served from 1941 until 1943, when he was appointed Circuit Court Judge, and was reelected to this office in 1948.

Judge Wiseheart married Kathryn Gardner, June 17, 1940, and they have two sons, Marshall Gladstone and Gardner Boyd, and their home is 3320 NW 19 Street, Miami.

MALCOLM B. WISEHEART



Malcolm B. Wiseheart, Dade County attorney and developer, was born in Shawneetown, Ill., July 31, 1895, the son of Marsh and Fannie B. Wiseheart. He attended the public and high schools of Shawneetown and later

entered George Washington University and Yale University, receiving his AB and LLB Degrees.

Mr. Wiseheart came to Dade County

in 1925 from Washington, D. C. On May 21, 1934, he married Miss Dorothy Allen and they have three children; Marilyn, Carolyn, and Malcom Jr. They live at 115 Third terrace, Rio Alto Island, Miami Beach.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Delta Theta Psi, fraternity. Mr. Wiseheart was a Captain in the U.S. Reserves Finance Corps. His offices are in the Olympia Building, Miami. His hobbies are civic work and developing the Greater Miami Area.

EARLE VINSON WOLFE



Earl Vinson Wolfe, Miami architect, was born in Tallahassee, Florida, July 9, 1910, the son of Joseph Emmet and Mattie Vinson Wolfe. He was educated in the public schools of Dade County, and received his BS

Degree in Architecture from Georgia Tech. The family came to Dade County in 1915; from Pensacola, Fla., and in 1936, Mr. Wolfe married Miss Jeane Baker Shaffer. They had three children; Antonio Lee; (deceased) Timothy Shaffer and Terry Lynn. He is a member of the Trinity Methodist Church, and the family live at 6291 Snapper Creek Drive, South Miami. His office is at 3030 Coral Way, Miami.

Mr. Wolfe's father, was Circuit Court Judge; Criminal Court Judge, and Chairman of the Board which drafted the present Charter of the City of Miami. Earl Vinson Wolfe, is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Eta Sigma, scholastic fraternities, and Phi Delta Epsilon (journalism) and Phi Gamma Delta, social fraternity. His professional background began in 1932, when he was with the Engineering Dept., of the City of Miami, and in 1934 to 1937, he was in the office of Russell T. Pancoast, A. I. A. and was registered as an Architect, by the State of Florida in 1936. In 1937, he opened an office in Key West under Pancoast's name and remodeled the Monroe County Court House. He acted as consultant to the Overseas Highway Commission in cooperation with the National Park Service, and was a charter member of the

Key West Zoning Commission. In 1937, he returned to Miami, and entered business with Alexander Martin. In 1941, he was the engineer-architect with the U.S. Engineer Dept., in charge of all architectural work on the 4700 acre Warner Robins airport, at Warner Robins, Ga. In August 1942, he accepted a commission as First Lieut., in the Air Corps, in Mobile, Ala. He was later transferred

back to Warner Robins, Ga., he was assistant 4-A to the Commanding General, Air Technical Command. In 1945, he was transferred to Headquarters, Air Technical Command, at Wright Field, Dayton, O., and was relieved from active duty as a Major, Corps of Engineers, December 1945. Mr. Wolfe is one of the outstanding architects in Florida.

WINSTON W. WYNNE



Winston W. Wynne, Florida State Manager for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in Newport News, Va., January 6, 1910, the son of Oliver and Mammie Wiley Wynne.

After attending public schools in Norfolk, Va., Mr. Wynne attended the University of Virginia, and before World War II, he was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Norfolk; President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; President of the Life Underwriters Assn. of Newport News; Vice-president of the State Life Underwriters of Va; Past member of the Norfolk Rotary Club; Past member of the Lions Club of Newport, Va. He received the Annual Award for outstand-

ing young man under 35 - Distinguished Service Medal - for civic service.

Coming to Miami in 1945, Mr. Wynne later became Secretary of Managers and General Agents Life Underwriters Assn., and is past Secretary of Miami Underwriters and the Florida State Association of Underwriters.

He married Miss Magel Hudgins, April 19, 1933, and they have two children, Mabel Ann and Winston W. Jr., and the family live at 411 Navarre Avenue, Coral Gables. During World War II, Mr. Wynne served 14 months in the U. S. Maritime service in both the South Pacific and the European area.

Mr. Wynne is a Mason, and a member of the Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va. His business address is in the First National Bank of Miami.

JOHN H. YATES



Thirty-two years of age. Moved with parents to Miami, Florida in 1921 when he was five years of age. Parents are Mr. and Mrs. Orville B. Yates of Miami.

Attended public schools of Dade County, Florida, graduating from Miami Edison Senior High School in 1932 and from University of Miami School of Law in 1938. Upon graduation from law school associated with J. O. Phillips in the general practice of law, and thereafter associated with Randolph E. Bell and James E. Hunt.

Entered military service as Second Lieutenant from organized reserve in December, 1941. Was in service four years and two months, thirty-nine months of which were spent in the China-Burma-India theater. Served as unit commander, platoon commander, company commander, battalion commander and legal officer. Attained rank of and served as Major. Placed on terminal leave from Army on October 28, 1945, and resumed general practice of law in Ingraham Building on November 1, 1945. Considerable experience as Special Master in Chancery.

Director of Dade County Bar Association; member of Florida State and American Bar Associations; member of

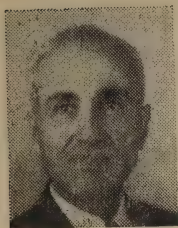
Board of Directors, Young Democratic Club of Dade County; Director, University of Miami Law School Alumni Association; immediate past President of Kappa Sigma Alumni Association of Miami; member of Presbyterian Church, American Legion, Reserve Officers' Association, Optimist Club, Chamber of Commerce, Military Order of World Wars and Masons.

In June, 1939 married Eunice Pearson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Homer L. Pearson, Sr. of Miami. The Rev. Pearson is a retired Methodist minister. Has two children, a son, Scott Pearson Yates, age six years, and a daughter, Margaret Catherine Yates, age one year.

Resides at 2460 S. W. 27th Terrace, Miami, Florida.

GEORGE KALL ZAIN

George Kalil Zain, originator, founder and developer of The Miracle Mile of Coral Gables, is known among the newspapers of the United States and Canada by the unique title of "Doctor of Business," earned



through 32 years of accomplishments in expanding their business and that of more than 15,000 diversified firms, national and local manufacturers, in his work with leading newspapers throughout the country.

Ever since 1912, Zain has spent at least some part of each year in the Miami area, purchasing his first real estate in this area at Coral Gables in 1923.

Zain, a naturalized American citizen, was born in Tyre, Lebanon, November 1, 1888. An only child of Syrian parents, Mary and Paul Zain.

Early schooling was obtained by attending the British - Syrian School in Tyre. Following the death of his last surviving parent in 1901 he attended the British private boarding School, Friends, at Mt. Lebanon until he was 18 at which time he came to the U. S. to study electrical engineering at Potsdam, N. Y., preparatory to entering Clarkson Tech. However, the advertising, selling and promotion field attracted his attention at this time and he left school to enter this field.

In 1912, he founded the Zain Advertising System, the function of which was to "Advertise Advertising and Increase business" a plan to which he devoted

some 32 years as its active President and Owner, creating and originating many new methods in merchandising and promotion which are used now as common practice by national advertisers.

Zain is credited with having done more to increase the readership of advertising than anyone else in the country, through his work in association with leading newspapers in the U. S. and Canada, aiding in the growth of more than 15,000 national and local manufacturers as well as retailers in the U. S. and Canada and through his work came to be known as "Doctor of Business."

In 1928 he retired, but after the stock market crash, returned to his business in 1931, expanding The Zain Advertising System to include four additional corporations, all producing for various branches of the newspaper field and diversified lines of business. He continued the active head of these organizations until his forced retirement in 1941 due to failing eye sight from Glaucoma, and general ill health.

In 1937, on a visit to Coral Gables, he was so impressed with its tremendous possibilities and future, its congenial and cultural atmosphere that he purchased 30 additional lots and 3 buildings as well as a structure at 2522 Madrid, which he remodeled and rebuilt, making it his first Coral Gables home. At that time he paid for anonymous ads which he ran in the Miami Newspapers entitled "I love to live in Coral Gables because . . .", citing the advantages, boosting and eulogizing the City and signing them "An Enthusiastic Resident".

1938. He built three of the first of Colonial architecture apartment houses in Coral Gables which were considered among the most outstanding in the Miami area. Later he built other commercial buildings endeavoring always to contribute to the beauty of Coral Gables. 1942 — 1948. Despite failing sight and health, he devoted his time, energy and money toward securing greater residential and commercial growth for Coral Gables through creation of ideas and promotions of various kinds with the Miami newspapers cooperating, to attract attention to Coral Gables.

1944. Outstanding of his achievements was the originating, founding and organizing of The Miracle Mile of Coral Gables, a four-block street of smart shops, for the convenience of residents and visitors who wanted to buy quality merchandise in a beautiful setting with a maximum of shopping comfort . . . all year 'round.

Zain's plans for the street called for elaborate beautification of the four-blocks, artistically arranged tropical shrubs, trees and flowers amid expensive and beautiful store fronts with distinctively planned interiors, 100% air-conditioned throughout. The newest and latest in street lighting. Twenty foot colored mosaic tile sidewalks depicting life in 21 South American Countries which would be the first of its kind in the world.

1945. He built 125 feet of outstandingly beautiful and expensive stores to demonstrate his faith in the street and persuaded a few of his handful of loyal supporters among the Miracle Mile property owners to do the same thus getting a total of 525 feet under construction before the wartime building ban was imposed.

1946 - 1947. Zain's vision of the limitless possibilities of Miracle Mile started to become a reality. With the cooperation of The Miami Herald newspaper whose public service policy kept the Greater Miami area informed of Miracle Mile's progress, potentialities and unfolding since the founding of the four-block shopping street in 1944, di-

versified lines of business were being attracted to the street and established. Public Utilities surveys at this time substantiated all Zain's beliefs and Dr. Reinhold P. Wolff, Professor of Economics at the University of Miami made a survey setting Miracle Mile possibilities of retail business volume at one hundred million dollars.

1948. Saw the dawn of a new spirit . . . and removal of many obstacles. Lifting of wartime building restriction in all lines, the handful of Zain's loyal supporters among the Miracle Mile property owners was increasing and much of the apathy of the property owners was disappearing . . . new buildings were being built, old ones being torn down or remodeled. The acquiring of sufficient parking space to insure the present and future growth of Coral Gables, through the efforts of the local Chamber of Commerce and the local daily newspaper, The Coral Gables Riviera Times, was being seriously considered by the City Officials. Many of Zain's convictions and preachings were taking root, one being that individual stores must become bigger and better advertisers . . . fruits of his engineered promotions were being realized as evidenced by the jump of women's Wear volume of the few stores on the street from \$200,000 to over one million dollars in one year . . . and plans for the beautification of Miracle Mile which Zain had long advocated was in process by City of Coral Gables, Dade County Commission and Miracle Mile Property Owners. All in all, if the 1948 spirit survives, Zain's dream of the finest and most beautiful all year 'round shopping street in America may be realized and Coral Gables, known as "The City Beautiful" will have not only a shopping area in keeping with its beautiful homes but will also be contributing greatly to the betterment and enjoyment of shoppers of all South Florida.

"The growth of Dade County is limited only to the boundary of the vision of its leaders," Zain says. His advice for quickly doubling and tripling its permanent population is for Dade Coun-

ty to take the lead in a State - wide effort to secure and keep permanently a large portion of the giant "industry" known as 'retired'. A vast army of men and women are being retired each year on pensions, savings, etc. and by businesses and industry. Upon this population California has largely founded much of its successful growth and she continues ever alert to secure and keep it. One million of this population for South Florida with an average retirement income of \$150. per month would mean an annual payroll of one billion, eight hundred thousand per year. This kind of industry, the 'retired', would not interfere with keeping Florida the playground of the Nation and attracting tourists. It would only enhance it and attract other industries of the kind Florida wants and needs.

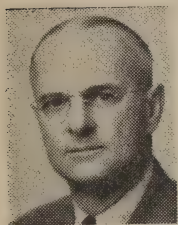
This growth for Dade County and all of Florida can be obtained by the combined concentrated efforts of State, Cities, Counties, Chambers of Commerce, builders, sub-dividers and the co-

operation of the newspapers in securing a few changes in laws which will correct the few disadvantages of Florida weather, namely, laws passed requiring an attic suction fan in every home built, electrical or other heat mechanism providing sufficient heat to be built in each home, and hotels and apartments to be air-conditioned and heated. Then divide the thousands of vacant acres into artistic and beautifully planned communities of two types, one and two acres . . . and five and ten acres. The combining of perfect weather into Florida weather by a few changes in laws, and offering the 'retired' a home in a lovely landscaped community where he has enough ground to keep pleasantly occupied if he wishes and where he has a neighbor that he meets on common ground and shared interest because he too is retired . . . then Florida becomes everything that the retired person dreamed it would be.

Zain was married to Rebyl Silver, February 21, 1935. No children.

WARREN W. ZINSMASTER

Warren Woodling Zinsmaster, Miami Attorney, was born in Navarre, Ohio, October 25, 1891, the son of P. M. and Minnie W. Zinsmaster. After attending the public schools in his native town, he went to Pitts-



burgh, Pa., where he received his BS in Ec., and his LLB., coming to Miami in 1925. He married Miss Corrinne Dickson in 1927, and they live at 1510 Madrid Street, Coral Gables.

Mr. Zinsmaster is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, SAE, Delta Theta Phi, college fraternities; a former member of the Lions Club; a member of the Masons, Shrine and Elks.

Before starting the practice of law in Miami, his career was most varied. He worked as assistant cashier for one year, in a bank in Seattle, Wash., then went with the International Banking Corp.,

to the Orient, Japan, China, Singapore, two years in Batavia, Java, where he contracted tropical diseases, and got released from a five year contract, returning to the USA via Europe.

He became trust officer for the Oakland Savings & Trust Co., until he was persuaded by Dr. B. F. Ashe, now President of the University of Miami, to come to Miami, where they entered the real estate business, until the "bust" and the hurricane wiped out both business and real estate on Miami Beach. In the mean time, the Board of Regents had proposed the University of Miami, and discovered Bowman F. Ashe, then just plain Dr. Ashe, and made him Executive Sec., then President, and Dr. Ashe took Mr. Zinsmaster with him as its first auditor, first assistant treasurer, first assistant secretary, first business manager and first instructor in accounting.

In 1929, he became affiliated with the First National Bank of Miami, until Ap-

ril 1, 1938, when he began the practice of law. He had been admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1922, and in Florida, in 1926. In 1947, he organized the Mi-

ami Chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America.

H. F. DOUGHTY

H. F. Doughty, one of Coral Gables pioneer real estate men, was born in Woodbury, Long Island, N. Y., March 31, 1890, the son of Fred S. and Janet Doughty. His father being a farmer, Mr. Doughty was accustomed to hard work and long hours, and after completing his public school courses, went to work in the automobile trade, earning fifty-cents per week and his "keep."

Later, he worked as messenger boy on Wall Street, New York City, and was preparing to enter the Stock Exchange, when the 1907 panic came. The father of Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways was his "boss" at the time. After the panic, he went back into the automobile business as factory distributor, until World War I, when he sold his business and enlisted in the 65th Engineers Corps, with the understanding that when the Tank Corps was finally formed, he would be a member. General Ike Eisenhower was his commander in the USA and General Patton in Europe, where he went as a member of the first

members of the Tank Corps.

Mr. Doughty, came to Florida in 1925, locating in Hollywood, but Coral Gables attracted him and he moved to that city. However, he remarks, "I came just in time to go broke during the boom busting time, like most other folks." With George E. Merrick's dream of "Forty Miles of Water Ways," Doughty, became interested in the Coral Gables Waterway possibilities, and is responsible for most of the development of that area of Coral Gables. He remarks that, when he came to Coral Gables, and after the Boom Bust, he and his family sometimes ate palmetto cabbage in lieu of real food. It was tough going but he is glad he is still here.

Mr. Doughty married Eva Glichmann, in 1921, and they have one son, Donald DeForrest Doughty, age 26, Mrs. Doughty passed on in 1949. He lives at 5221 Cardena Drive, Coral Gables, with offices at 201 Aragon Avenue. His hobbies are fishing and boating.

S. GROVER MORROW



S. Grover Morrow, Senior member of the Law Firm of Morrow & Mayes, with offices at 740 Ingraham Building, Miami, and Morrow, Mayes & Sutton, with offices in the First National Bank Building, Coral Gables, Flo-

rida, was born in Madison, Florida January 31, 1893, the son of Albert Hurston and Louise Gage Morrow. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Madison, finishing high school there in 1911. He entered Asbury College at Wilmore, Kentucky, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of B. Ph. in 1915. He taught school in the

State of Florida and continued his studies at the University of Florida, and also Hamilton College of Law.

Mr. Morrow was admitted to the practice of law in Florida in April, 1918 and began active practice in Miami. Shortly thereafter he was admitted to practice in the federal courts. In January, 1921 he organized the law partnership of Morrow & Hawthorne, which continued until 1926. In 1925 he became Municipal Judge of Miami Beach, which office he held until January 1, 1929. In the year 1933 he organized the partnership of Morrow & Mayes and in the year 1936 he became the senior member of the firm of Morrow, Mayes & Sutton, both of which firms are presently active in the practice of law in Dade County.

Mr. Morrow is First Vice President of The Orange Bowl Committee, and is also President of the Miami Beach Lions Club. He was a sergeant of Company B, 154th Infantry, Florida National Guard, from 1919 to 1923. Mr. Morrow is a

member of the Dade County Bar Association, and also the Florida State Bar Association.

Mr. Morrow is married to Ruby Nolan Heath, and they live at 487 N. E. 100th St. Miami Shores.

FRANKLIN PARSON



Franklin Parson, one of the outstanding young Dade County attorneys, was born in Ambridge, Pa., July 30, 1905, the son of Elmer Sharswood and Sarah Jane Cisney

Parson. Mr. Parson attended the public schools of Wilksburg, Pa., and later entered the University of Pittsburgh, and then the University of Miami. He received his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees, and started to practice law in Miami. He married Esther Lowe June 10, 1930, and they have two children; Gail Cisney and Nancey Carlisle.

Mr. Parson was former Assistant City Attorney for Miami; former attorney for the Miami Planning and Zoning Board and Miami Civil Service Board. He served as a lecturer at the Miami Police Academy, and is a member of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Is one of the founders of the Civil Service Association of Florida, and author of its charter, and has written a number of municipal codes for local municipalities. He is a descendant of two pioneer Pennsylvania families.

He is a member of the SAE college fraternity, Coral Gables Civitan Club, Coral Gables Country Club, and the Coral Gables Methodist Church. The family live at 839 Catalonia Avenue, Coral Gables, and his offices are in the Seybold Building, Miami. His hobbies are golf, fishing and reading.

FRANK O. PRUITT



Frank O Pruitt, Prominent Dade County general insurance man and president of the company bearing his name, was born in Thomaston, Ga., August 1, 1898, the son of Samuel Y. and Mary Emily Pruitt. He

attended the public schools of Thomaston, and the Robert E. Lee High School of that city, then he entered Georgia Tech. in Atlanta, from which he graduated with a BS Degree in Mechanical Engineering. In World War I, he was a Second Lieut, in an infantry machine gun battalion. In World War II, Mr. Pruitt, was a major in the Air Corps.

Coming to Miami, in May 1924, he married Martha Lowe, on November 17, 1926. They have three children; Frank O. Pruitt, Jr., Henry L. Pruitt and Peter T. Pruitt. The family lives at 363 NE 98 Street, Miami. Mr. Pruitt's offices are in the Pan American Building, Miami.

Mr. Pruitt was the first mayor of Miami Shores Village, and served for five years. He was the first chairman of the Dade County Budget Board, serving for 10 years. He is a past president of the Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce, and of the Miami Kiwanis Club, also the Dade County Community Chest. He is a member of the Trinity Methodist Church, Scottish Rite Masons and the Shrine.

BUFORD T. PEDIGO



Buford T. Pedigo, Branch Manager for South Florida, for the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, with offices in the Seybold Building, Miami, was born in Roanoke, Va., Sept., 14, 1909, the son of

Justus T. and Tera D. Pedigo, went with the Norfolk & Western Railroad, where he remained until 1931, when the depression caused the railroad to retrench.

He then entered the retail business and within two years was made mer-

chandise manager of the firm. In 1939 he entered the life insurance business with Jefferson Standard in Roanoke. In 1941 he was made supervisor of South Florida for the company, and was transferred to District Manager at Danville, Va., where he remained until July 1943, when he was promoted to his present position in Miami. On April 24, 1931, he married Marie Deyerle, and they have two children; Anne Marie and Dorothy Lucinda. The family live at 1511 Venera Avenue, Coral Gables. They are members of the Coral Gables Methodist Church, and his hobby is golf.

CHARLES S. ROBERTSON



Charles S. Robertson, late prominent Coral Gables attorney; Municipal Judge, and member of the law firm of Robertson & McLeod, was born in Hartsville, Tenn., November 8, 1892, the son of W. B. and Nan-

cy Puyear Robertson. He attended the public schools of Tennessee; Winthrop Preparatory school; Peabody College and Vanderbilt University, where he received his LL.B. Degree. He came to Coral Gables, in 1925, and became identified with George E. Merrick, in the development of Coral Gables.

When the original Coral Gables Corporation went out of existence in 1929, Judge Robertson became connected with Coral Gables Inc., a corporation formed to liquidate the considerable investment which people from all over the country had made in the Coral Gables Corp. In 1941, he was named Municipal Judge which position he held until his death in 1950.

Judge Robertson was married to Marguerite Wilson, and they have one child, Evelyn Robertson Whaley. He was active in USO work and a member of the Rent Advisory Board. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and the Elks Club.

WM. C. GORMAN



Wm. C. Gorman, Civil Engineer, and member of the firm of Baxter & Gorman, in Coral Gables, was born in Covington, Ky., in 1901, the son of Richard Gorman, and he attended the public schools of Covington,

and later the University of Cincinnati, where he received his C. E. and LL.B. Degrees. He came to Dade County in 1943 from Pittsburgh, Pa. where he had

been in the bridge and construction work. Mr. Gorman was project and resident engineer of construction of the Huey Long Bridge at New Orleans; Ohio bridges at Cairo, Ill.; Evansville, Ind., and at Owensboro, Ky., and the suspension bridge over the Mississippi River at Davenport, Iowa.

In his private practice in Coral Gables, with his firm, he was identified with the engineering of the new Coral Gables High School, the University of Miami old frame construction, and many hotels and industrial buildings.

In 1932, Mr. Gorman married Margaret Doyle, and their children are; Gwendelyn, Richard, Kathleen, Lois, Mary Ann, and Thomas. He is a member of the Elks, and a Catholic. His hobby is golf. He is president of the

Miami Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and lives at Plantation Way, Dade County. His business office is at 166 Almeria Avenue, Coral Gables.

DANTE FASCELL

Dante Eascell, one of Dade County's outstanding young attorneys, and long identified in civic affairs, was born in Long Island, N. Y., March 9, 1917, the son of Charles and Mary Fascell. His family came to Miami,

when Dante was eight years of age, and he attended the public schools of Miami, and later the University of Miami, from which he graduated in Law receiving his L.L.B. Degree.

He married Jeanne-Marie Pelot, September 19, 1941, and they have a daughter, Sandra-Jeanne. The family lives at

4821 S. W. 5th Terrace, Miami.

Mr. Fascell served five years in World War II, in Africa, Italy and Sicily. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and was president of the Miami Junior Chamber of Commerce; Dade County Young Democrats; Italian-American Club, and a director of the Red Cross, Childrens Welfare Bureau. He served as attorney for the Dade County delegation at the 1947 and 1949 sessions of the State Legislature. He is a member of the Dade County Bar association; Florida State Bar Association and American Bar Association, and has offices in the DuPont Building, Miami. Mr. Fascell is a Methodist. His hobbies are fishing and golf.

CHARLES DANA WOODMAN

Charles Dana Woodman, realtor, with offices at 2148 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, was born in Boston, Mass., January 28, 1904, the son of Charles Henry and Alice Littlefield Woodman.

After attending the public and high schools of Boston, he studied Textile

Engineering at Lowell Textile Institute. He came to Dade County in 1936 from Nashua, N. H., and married Pauline Cassidy in 1938.

Mr. Woodman served as President of the Coral Gables Lions Club, and President of the Coral Gables Board of Realtors, and is active in all civic activities. He was a member of the Florida State Guard during World War II. His hobby is swimming, and the family live at 315 Navarre Avenue, Coral Gables.

VICTOR J. TATHAM

Victor J. Tatham, one of the outstanding real estate brokers in Dade County, was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1884, and married Mrs. Earmia Tatham, in 1909. The family came to Miami in 1918, and he immediately realized that this area offered exceptional opportunities, and that its future was boundless.

They have a son, Thomas L. Tatham,

who is an attorney in the Congress Building, Miami, where his father maintains his real estate office.

Mr. Tatham is a member of the Shrine, Miami Realty Board, and Greater Miami Apartment House Association. His Hobbies are golf, fishing and building a greater Miami.



ROBERT M. LITTLE



Robert M. Little, one of the outstanding architects in Florida, was born in Uniontown, Pa., the son of Geo. W., and Minnie C. Little. He attended the public and high schools of Uniontown, and came to Miami in 1925, from Philadelphia, Pa., and married Elizabeth Whalton, July 11, 1927.

They have two children; Robert M. Jr., and Mrs. Joe M. Taylor Jr., Mr. and

Mrs. Little live at 2180 Brickell Avenue, Miami, where he maintains his office. Mr. Little is an honorary member of the Phi Kappa Tau, University of Miami fraternity, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In addition to the numerous commercial buildings and residences, Mr. Little has designed, the latest outstanding work was the present Merrick Building of the University of Miami.

His hobbies are better architecture and golf.

KARL SQUIRES

Karl Squires, civil engineer and discoverer of many of the pre-historic Indian Mounds, and much of the pre-historic past of Southeastern Florida, was born in Medina, N. Y., April 8, 1886, the son of Frank James and Bertha Kate Bowen Squires. Karl attended the Syracuse University, graduating in 1916, and entered the civil engineering field. He came to Miami in 1916, and was for one year in charge of field parties surveying and sectionalizing the northern portion of Dade and Broward counties, for the State. He was engineer in charge of surveying work at Chapman Field, early in 1918, and resigned to enter World War I, seeing service in France.

Returning to Miami, after the war, he

worked for the Smithsonian Institute, in the unearthing of specimens of prehistoric human life in this area. In addition to his military record in France, he was a member of the N. Y. State National Guard, and organized the Dade County National Guard Battery of Coast Artillery. He is a graduate of the U. S. Army Engineers' Officers' School at Fort Humphreys, Va., as a captain.

In July 1907, he married Edith Dennis, at Greenport, Long Island, and they have a son, William D. Squires, who married Peggy Chatham, May 20, 1933. Mr. Squires is a member of the Masons, Shrine, Tropical Biological Society, American Society of Military Engineers, Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

FRANK R. ANDERSON

Frank R. Anderson, General Agent for the State of Florida for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company with offices in the Shoreland Building, Miami, was born in Gadsden, Alabama, November 19, 1905, the son of John M. and Florence Wilson, Anderson. He attended the public schools of Rome, Ga., and later Georgia Tech., where he graduated with a BS Degree in Textile Engineering.

Mr. Anderson's people came to Alabama from South Carolina before the

Civil War, and settled at Turkey Town, on the Coosa River, one of the first white settlements in north Alabama. He was married to Marjorie Williams, June 29, 1931, and they have two children; Patricia Ann, and Mary Pamela. The family lives at 1522 San Rafael, in Coral Gables.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Million Dollar Round Table, of life insurance agents; the Miami Kiwanis Club, Methodist Church, ATO college fraternity and Phi Psi fraternity.

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